

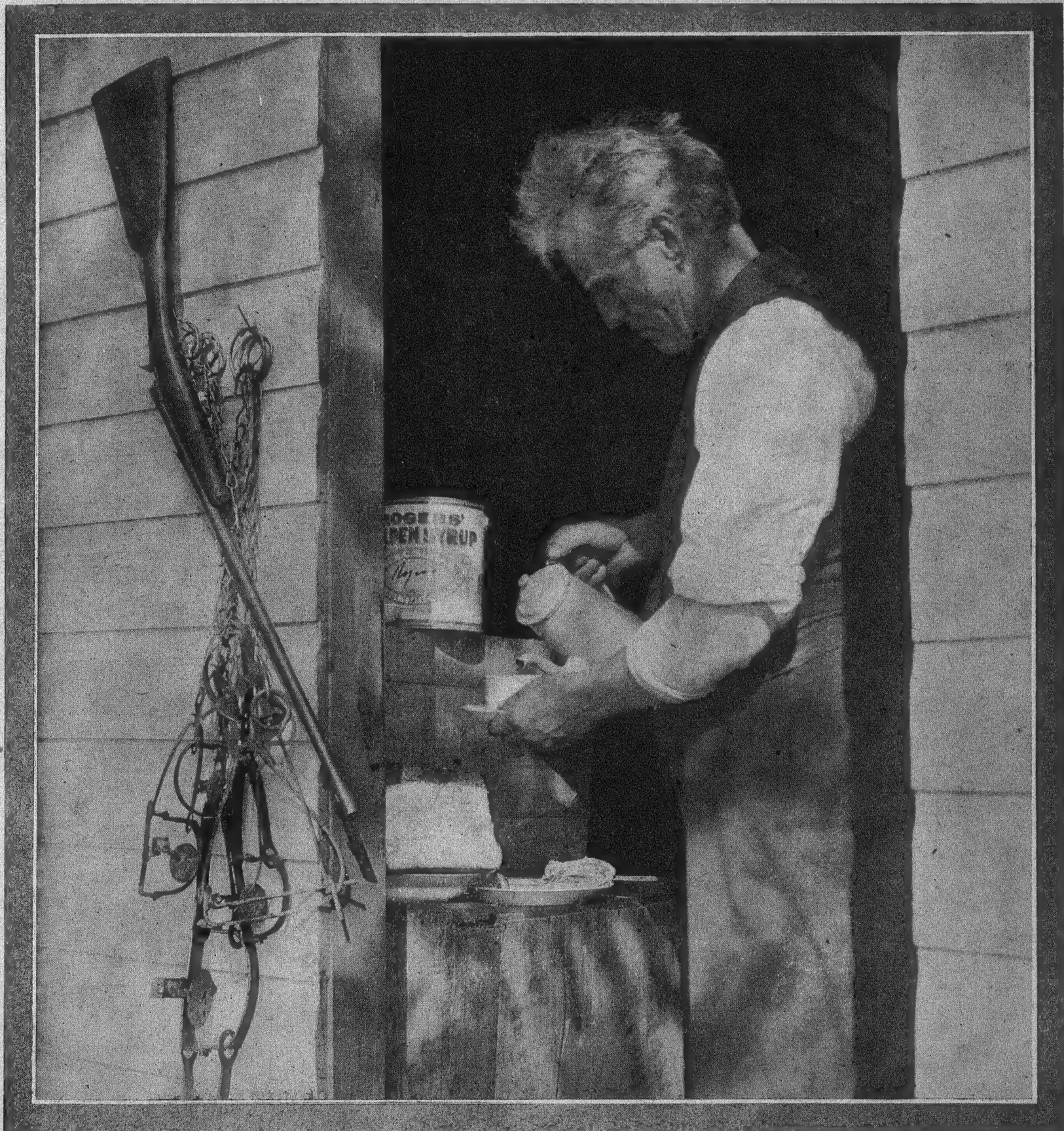
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

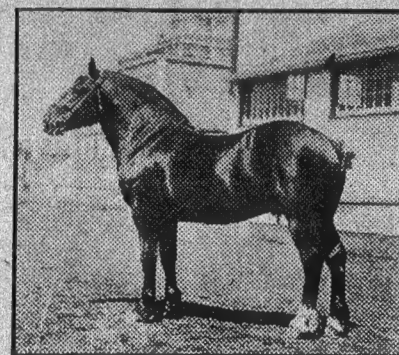
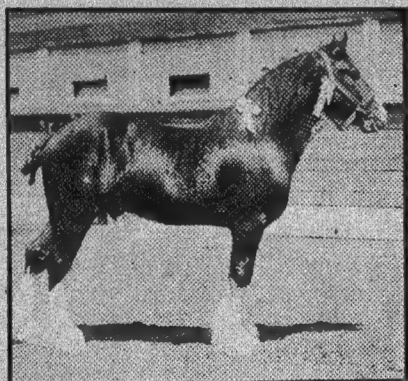
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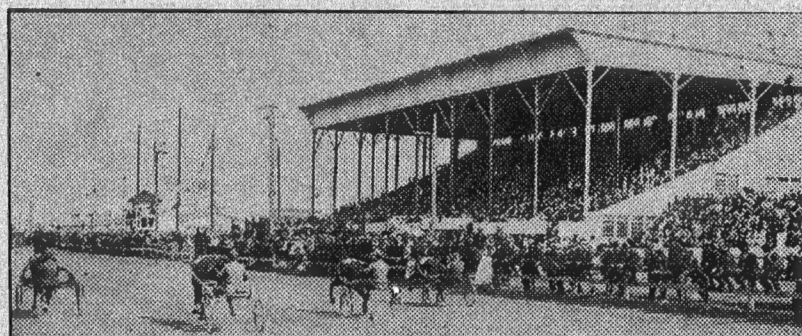
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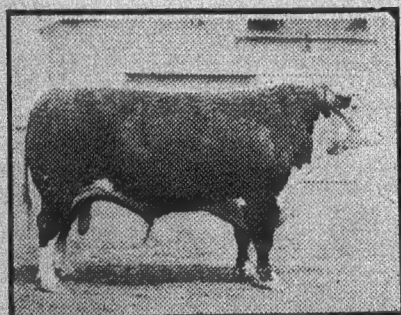
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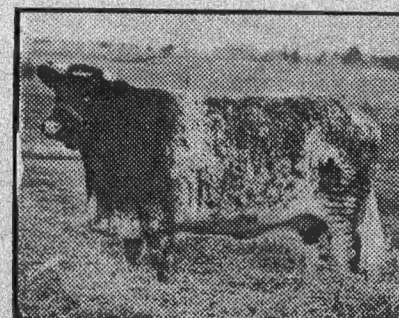
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**REGINA, JULY 29--AUG. 3
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. D. COLQUETTE, NORMAN P. LAMBERT,
ALEX. STEWART and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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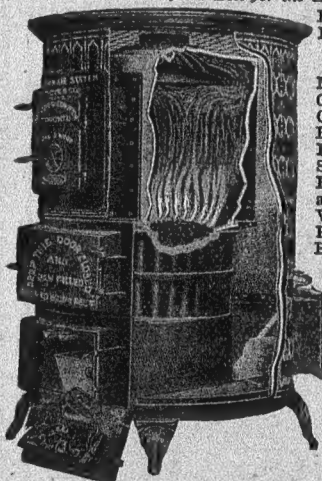
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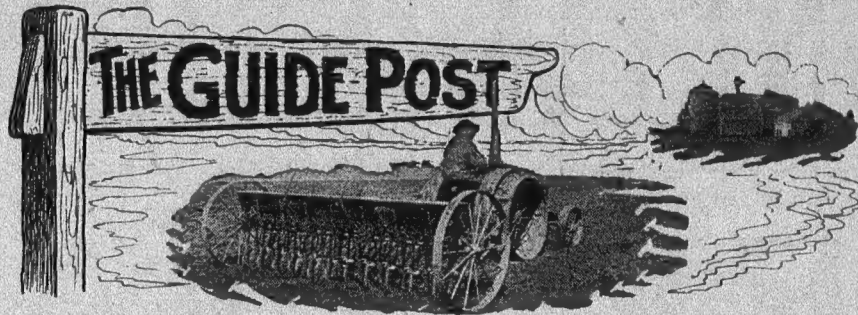
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Last week's issue was a little late in reaching its readers. The delay was caused by a printer's strike which involved most of the job printing establishments of Winnipeg. The men were out for three days but an agreement was finally reached by which they secured a substantial increase in wages. Though so late in starting the schedule was nearly overtaken and The Guide was only a day late in getting into the mail.

It is the policy of The Guide to treat its readers as intelligent citizens of Canada, interested in all phases of the country's developments. For that reason articles frequently appear in its pages dealing with subjects of national interest not directly connected with agriculture, but in which farmers, as citizens, are interested. Such an article appears in this issue. It outlines the shipbuilding industry in Canada, particularly as it has been affected by the war. Some phases of the industry are also treated editorially. Both the feature article and the editorial, are, we believe, worthy of careful perusal.

Few of us realize the difficulty with which the government at Ottawa is confronted in finding office accommodation for the army of civil servants engaged in the different departments. If we go into one of our new provincial capitols it is only a minute's work to find the official we are looking for. There we find long corridors, with offices on each side and the names of the department's neatly printed on one door after another. Then there is usually a courteous old gentleman handy

to tell us exactly where to go. Down at Ottawa—but let Mr. O'Leary, an able journalist who lives at the capital, tell you of what we would find there. His article "Parliament Buildings, Ottawa," will be found by turning to page 9.

A Farm Boys' Camp is being held by The Guide this week at Saskatoon. A large number of boys, who helped us in the distribution of seed grain last winter and spring, are being entertained without expense to themselves. They are quartered at the University, and a splendid program, including lectures on agricultural subjects, demonstrations, inspection of the seed plots, visits to the exhibition, etc., has been provided. It will be a fine outing for the boys and every minute will be devoted to preparing them to become better farmers and better citizens. A similar camp for Manitoba boys will be held later in the season at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

The Chautauqua is now in its second season in Western Canada. Mr. Erickson, the general manager, called on The Guide the other day and gave us some idea of the extent of this movement. Each weekday meetings are being held in 12 different places in the four provinces and two complete circuits are in operation simultaneously. The speakers this year include Dr. Bland and H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. The "Sha-toh-kwa" is a splendid institution, and it is to be hoped that it will be so well patronized that its future growth and increased usefulness in the West will be assured.

You Can Find It Here!

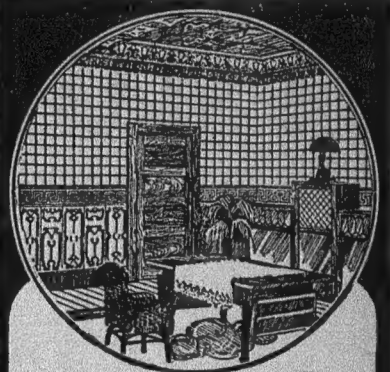
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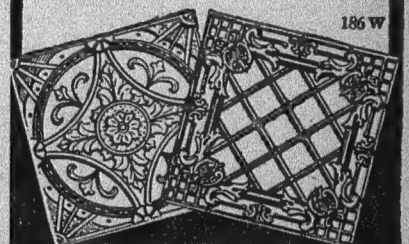
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ONCE get the idea of what a belt really is, where it gets its strength, and what makes it wear, and you will never waste money on a poor belt.

Factory men learned their lesson about belts.

At first they thought they did not need belts as good as Extra Power. Now, they buy Extra Power as an economy—and factory economy, these days, is an honest-to-goodness, scientific, saving of money.

They found that the best belting cost less because it lasted longer; cost less for repairs; cost less for breakdowns.

On the farm, where belts get the roughest usage, the best belt is *certainly* the one to buy.

A belt is like a wax-end

Think of a belt as cotton and rubber; the cotton for strength; the rubber to protect the cotton from moisture and decay.

Every man knows that cotton alone will not wear.

Weather rots it. Constant wear frays it.

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to protect the cotton. Without the wax the cotton would never hold.

So, in a belt the cotton should be thoroughly covered and protected with rubber—fine rubber.

Then it will wear.

But once the rubber protection is gone the belt is done. For then the cotton soon whips to pieces.

In a poor belt the cotton is but lightly protected with rubber.

In Extra Power it is well protected. Rubber is forced into every strand of cotton, until the whole belt becomes really a mass of rubber with cotton reinforcing.

There you have the difference in belts.

Cotton never worth more

Consider now that the *big item of cost in a belt is the cotton.*

Consider, too, that cotton costs three times as much as before the war.

Then when you buy Extra Power you simply pay a little more for the very protection that the costly cotton in the belt needs.

It does seem a wise purchase.

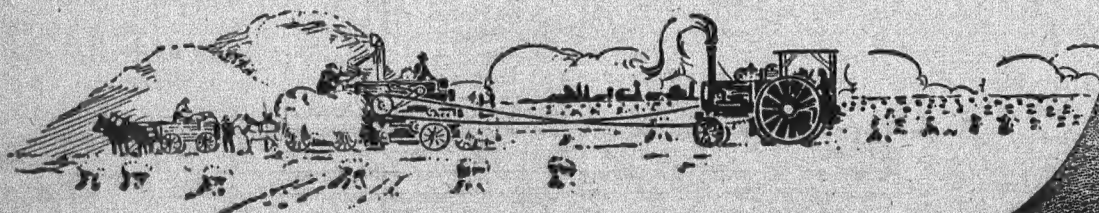
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 17, 1918

Look Ahead

It is now quite evident that the western grain crop this season, despite the excellent preparations that were made for it last autumn and this spring, will be very light. Drouth in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to a less extent in Manitoba, has seriously affected the harvest for this year. Many districts will not have sufficient grain to provide seed for the crop of 1919, and the same conditions which have militated against cereal production have also injured the prospect of abundant supplies of feed grain and pasturage for livestock. In the face of this indisputable damage to its crop of 1918, the West with true western zeal and spirit will now begin to think only of the need of making due preparations for the season of 1919. Under no circumstances, should the Canadian west be permitted to recede from the strong agricultural position which has been gained through the successes of the past three seasons.

The first thing that should be done is to secure the livestock industry of the West against serious depletion. Capital holdings of cattle, sheep and hogs must be retained at all costs in the interests of the country, if not in the interests of the individual. The situation is not really as bad as it was in 1914, because there is money in the country with which to do things that ought to be done. Where herds of livestock are in danger through lack of feed, supplies of feed should be taken to them, or the animals should be taken immediately to districts where sustenance can be given them. Dominion and provincial governments must co-operate to give the country this security.

Secondly, every farmer whose supply of seed grain for next year has been endangered by crop failure, ought to be given assurance that he is free to go ahead with the cultivation of his land for 1919, and that seed grain will be provided for him in due time. Fortunately, crop conditions in the United States are more favorable than they are in Canada, and arrangements can be made early to reserve sufficient quantities of good seed to provide for the needs of next spring, before determining what the exportable surplus of cereals from North America shall be. It ought to be remembered that after the disastrous drouth of 1914 in the West came 1915 with its unprecedented abundance of grain. The great harvest of 1915 was due in no small measure to the fact that as soon as the damage of the previous summer became apparent, the farmer commenced to plow under his devastated areas, and to cultivate his land for the following spring. The land was prepared, and, in the idle months which followed, its stores of moisture were replenished. It was an ideal seed-bed that received the crop of 1915. The chances are that history will repeat itself in 1918 and 1919 if proper precautions are taken at once by the governments and the people. The watchword of the West during the coming months must be "forward," and there can be no regrets.

Meeting the Manufacturers

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal last month, President S. R. Parsons devoted his annual address largely to the tariff. He also emphasized the need of a clearer understanding between the farmers and manufacturers and suggested a conference. R. McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who attended the manu-

facturers' meeting, approved of the conference. At the regular meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg two weeks ago it was decided to accept the manufacturers' proposal of a conference. The council will hold another meeting in Winnipeg late in October or early in November and if that date is suitable it is expected that a conference between the farmers and manufacturers will be held. It will be remembered that the one and only conference between the organized manufacturers and the organized farmers of Canada was held in Winnipeg in November, 1914. While the conference was not open to the public it is betraying no secret to say that the tariff was the chief subject under discussion at that time. The farmers presented their case very clearly and showed that owing to the protective tariff they were paying greatly-enhanced prices on practically everything they purchased, either for their household or for their agricultural operations. At that conference, the manufacturers did not go into any of the details of the tariff.

The general plan at present in the minds of those who desire this conference is that all parties shall "place their cards upon the table." There are quite a number of manufacturers who are not satisfied with the present tariff. They feel that changes should be made. There are other manufacturers who are quite prepared to have the duty removed from their manufactured goods provided they are able to get their raw materials at the same time without paying duty. There are also a number of manufacturers who are not prepared to admit that anything is wrong with the present tariff. They think it is about as nearly perfect as it can be made and they maintain all the protective element in it is necessary if Canada is to retain her manufacturing industries.

There is, however, an element among the organized manufacturers who realize that the people of Canada who pay the tariff enhanced prices, and the farmers in particular, are entitled to more information on the subject than they have hitherto received. They realize that the present law which permits manufacturers to raise their prices higher than they could raise them in an open market cannot endure without justification. The farmers of Canada carry the heavy end of the protective tariff burden. They are the manufacturers' biggest customers. They are entitled to know why these tariff-enhanced prices are necessary. The leaders of the organized manufacturers have expressed their intention of coming to the conference and of placing all the facts at their disposal, fully and frankly before the organized farmers. Such a course cannot but be productive of good results and a clearer understanding.

Mr. Parsons, in his address laid down the principle that even though the conference were held it must be understood that the tariff must be maintained. This is hardly in keeping with the intention to bring out all the facts, and examine fully the present situation. The farmers are quite as much entitled to attend the conference with a determination that no matter what the facts show, the tariff must be absolutely abolished. If the two parties attend the meeting in that attitude there is very little advantage in holding such a conference. It would be far more productive of results if the conference were to take the form of an enquiry into the facts, and following that, if there were to be no agreement, each party would still be free to pursue its own course as at present.

Rural Credit Conference

At the request of the Western Bankers' Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has appointed a committee to confer with that body on the question of rural credits. At the present time, Manitoba has a Rural Credit Act under which a number of rural credit societies are operating. The money is borrowed from chartered banks and loaned to the farmers through the rural credit society. The bank thus has the security of the entire subscribed capital of the society for its loans. The rate of interest is six per cent. Alberta has an act very similar to that of Manitoba, but is not so far advanced as Manitoba in the organization of societies. Saskatchewan has not yet made any movement in the direction of short term credits. The committee appointed by the Canadian Council will discuss the whole question of rural credit societies with the Bankers' Association. The bankers at present have some objections to the Manitoba and Alberta acts.

It will be the purpose of the organized farmers' representatives to confer with the bankers and, while protecting the farmers' interests, endeavor to find out the most satisfactory method of handling rural credit societies. The future steady and rapid development of this western country, particularly the rural portions, depends largely upon the volume and terms of short-term credit. The banks are the only medium through which that short-term credit can be secured. The rural credit society plan offers the best scheme yet discovered for the extension of credit to farmers. The scheme is yet in its experimental stage but it is full of promise for western agriculture.

Shipbuilding in Canada

An interesting survey of the shipbuilding industry in Canada is contained in a special article which appears on page seven of this week's issue, from the pen of E. W. Reynolds, who is the industrial editor of The Globe, Toronto. This article not only shows what has been done in the shipyards of this country to meet the demands of war during the past four years, but it points to a permanent revival of shipbuilding in Canada, as a means of securing the commercial welfare of the Dominion after the war has been concluded. It is to this latter phase of shipbuilding in Canada that The Guide desires to pay special attention.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, at the recent session of federal parliament, succeeded in having a government appropriation of some \$30,000,000 devoted to the maintenance of 14 shipbuilding yards throughout Canada. It was pointed out that these 14 yards would produce 250,000 tons of ships in one year, and that as far as possible all materials and equipment would be found in Canada. It was provided that the rolling of steel plates for the ships should be done in Nova Scotia, presumably in the plant operated and controlled by Col. Thomas Cantley, at New Glasgow. Engines and boilers will be provided from another source; and altogether, supplies will be assembled and distributed in sufficient quantities to engage the energies of 14 shipyards scattered at various intervals all the way across Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Steel plates rolled in Nova Scotia will go into ships made in yards at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. The wooden boats, of course, can be manufactured more economically than those made of steel.

The pertinent question, however, arises out of the midst of all this industrial activity: What forces may we expect to sustain the shipbuilding industry in Canada after the war? Mr. Reynolds in his article quotes J. W. Norcross, director of ship construction, who is connected with the Imperial Munitions Board, as saying that Canada must have her own merchant marine and her great shipbuilding industry "to care for the mighty export business of the Dominion to be forthcoming?" Devoutly as "the mighty export business," of which Mr. Norcross speaks, is to be wished, it will have to be defined and indicated with much greater detail than the mere predictive statement suggests, in order that the government expenditure of \$30,000,000 per annum on shipbuilding, be justified. It is just as impossible to argue for a shipbuilding industry on the basis of protection as it is to urge tariffs as essential to successful manufacturing in other lines. Neither point of view can be soundly upheld in the light of the best national interests of Canada. Ships are needed today at any cost because we are at war. German submarines have disrupted economies as applied to transportation in normal times. It does not follow that after the war the shipping industry or any other industry will continue to live on the artificial foundations which have been erected during the past four years. Ocean shipping, as well as railway transportation, will be returned to their proper places in the economic order of things, which, so far as Canada will be concerned, will mean a place secondary to those productive activities in which the country will be best fitted to engage. In other words, ships and railways must carry something, and ships especially must be able to compete in the world's carrying trade with the vessels of other countries. Britain, before the war, was the greatest carrier of the world because she sent goods into every part of the world, and at the same time, provided for return cargoes of raw material. The protectionist always gets the cart before the horse in this matter, and says that Britain had her big overseas trade because of her ships. In Canada, too, if shipbuilding and ocean shipping are to be successful, they must flourish upon, and not penalize, production within the country.

The Land Question

The most serious effort that has been made, as yet, to solve the important and difficult problem of land settlement in Western Canada, is reflected in the recent memorandum issued by the Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg, and forwarded to each of the provincial governments of the mid-

dle West. That memorandum was published in full in last week's issue of The Guide, and its main principle is expressed in the requirement that owners of idle areas of agricultural land, within the next 12 months, be required to fix selling prices upon them, and that these lands should be filed for sale by the owner with the clerk of the municipality in which they may be situated. The provincial governments would then be in a position to throw every energy into the work of colonizing, and making productive, vast sections of their areas which now are of little use to any person.

There is a certain arbitrary element embodied in the recommendations of the Canadian Problems Club, which may be criticized and even resented by those interests having idle lands for sale at the present moment. The point of the land settlement problem in Canada, however, is the vital national need not only of increased production of food materials, but also of an increased rural population. People living and working on the land constitute the greatest national need of Canada at the present time; and that need will be much more intense at the conclusion of the war. The time has passed when the great responsibility of peopling and developing the open spaces of our prairie plains should be left entirely to the designs of private interests. The memorandum submitted by the group of interested Winnipeg men does not aim to provide land for the person who is not sufficiently well-off to buy it, but it does strike at the point of making arable lands more accessible to farmers or other classes who have money and are desirous of buying properties under the most favorable circumstances. It does not suggest a more drastic treatment of the present owners of idle land

than obliging them to file with the government a selling price which would be fixed for two years. It does not oblige any owner to sell his land at less than his own valuation but he would be subject to heavy taxation if the land was held in an unimproved state. The idea is that extensive tracts of fertile virgin territory, once the exclusive property of the people of the Dominion, and now the possessions of capitalistic interests which were able to take advantage of an unfortunate period of reckless government administration in Canada, at least should be turned to some national account if it is at all practicable to effect such a result by legislation.

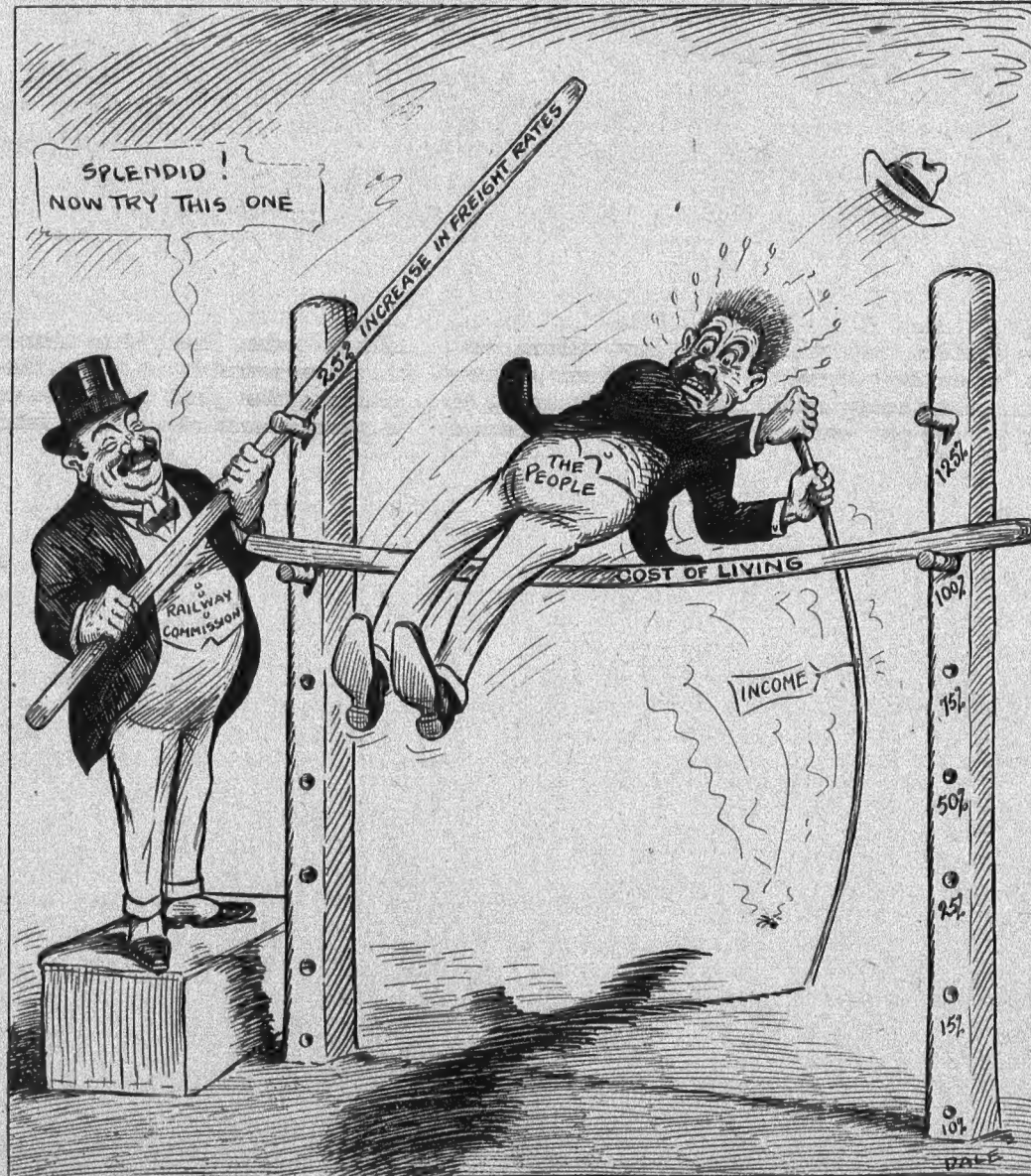
The example of the Winnipeg group of the Canadian Problems Club in giving such serious study to this question is worthy of emulation everywhere throughout Canada, where men and women have the opportunity of meeting each other and discussing affairs of national importance. It will be only as a result of such concentration on the part of thinking people in this country, that sufficient opinion will be formed and sufficient light be thrown upon the public stage, to enable us to find a decent way out of the many difficulties which already begin to loom up in the distance.

Nationalizing the Wires

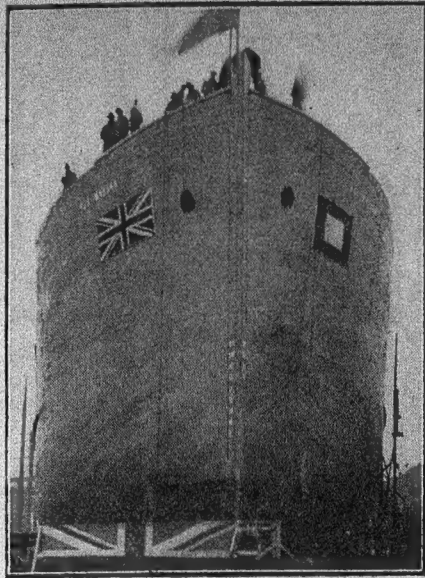
President Wilson has asked Congress to expedite the passage of the bill which will give him authority to take over the telephone and telegraphs of the United States as a war measure and operate them as a government system similar to the American railway system. This proposed scheme of government operation has the support of organized labor and other public bodies in

the republic. Labor unrest among the telephone and telegraph unions is very marked and there is a strong demand for increased wages. A general strike is imminent. It is anticipated that if the government takes over the wires the strike and the serious results that would follow a strike, can be averted. Another great advantage which is expected to follow the government action is the elimination of much duplication of wires and employees. It is estimated that at least 20,000 operators will be released for special war service.

It begins to look as though the Canadian government will be forced to follow the American government in nationalizing our transportation and telegraphic facilities. Our government is very slow on these matters, and there is a suspicion that its attitude is dictated by its desire to curry favor with what is known as the "big interests."



OVER THE TOP.



The "War Mohawk" before Launching.

WITH some of the best land-locked harbors in the world to be found around its coast line on two oceans, with the best waterways in the world at its disposal, it needed a world war to bring home to Canada the great importance, the imperative need of a mercantile marine, and the absolute necessity of a shipbuilding revival. Canada's "wooden walls and hearts of oak" sailed the seven seas from the maritime ports on the Atlantic when ocean-going traffic was a trade for adventurers only. Wooden shipbuilding was a Canadian industry when pirates menaced the trade routes, but with the advent of steam this industry declined and world domination of trade began to pivot itself in London.

No man who knows the facts can criticize Canada for her backwardness or her apparent lack of interest in overseas trade in those days; there was none of any consequence worth the going after. Canada's development was directed to her soil, her forests and her mines. This has been the supreme task of the past 75 or 100 years. Yet one word of comment is surely in order, when Canada did develop her resources and became a vital entity in the world's markets, when her raw materials and finished products were going to all parts of the world, nothing was done to give Canada even a semblance of maritime independence. Her goods have sailed the seas in "foreign bottoms," and at no time can she lay claim to a ship of any proportions for her own trade.

Influence on the Prairies

It may be legitimately asked, what bearing has the lack of Canadian ships, and the wonderful recent development of the Canadian shipbuilding industry, on the interests and welfare of the great prairie provinces? This, and its bearing is fundamental. Nearly six billion dollars worth of foodstuffs have been shipped from the Canadian farms to the allies during the war period. That amount has had to sail in ships, and in this emergency the people to whom the goods have been shipped are so anxious to get the goods they have provided their own ships. But look here! the prairie farmer, the mixed farmer in Ontario, the fruit grower of British Columbia, Niagara, and the Maritime Provinces must continue to ship their goods long after the war, indeed for all time, if he would prosper.

Canadian wheat and other cereals, Canadian apples, peaches and other natural produce, have a big demand in Europe and Great Britain and the farmer must have the facilities for delivering his goods. What would Italy have done in the hour of its greatest crisis had not wheat been shipped from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta? The Russian granaries were so near and yet so far. War had prevented the Italians from growing enough foodstuffs to keep them going. The allies depended upon the success of the Gallipoli campaign to get food for Italy and the Balkans from Russia, but the failure to get through deprived them of this. As a result of this, Great Britain had to depend all the more upon America for food. It will be remembered that Canada's grain stocks were

Shipbuilding in Canada

A Story of what the war has done in reviving the seafaring life of the Dominion—By Edward W. Reynolds

commandeered very suddenly. This food went to Italy and the writer is informed by one of the biggest grain men in the country that Italy too will be a big buyer of Canadian grain after the war.

There seems to be a peculiarly psychological characteristic about the people in the East, especially those in authority in Ottawa, that nothing shall or should be done unless they are goaded to action by dire or imperative need. There is such a big contrast between Western efforts to keep in touch with the present demand and supply the need, while the Easterner steep himself in the past, holds to tradition, and moves at a slower gait. This can very well be said of the interest, or lack of interest, in the shipbuilding industry. With every known facility at its disposal, with abundant natural resources at hand, with the thought that war might lead to a serious shortage of ships to urge them to adopt a shipbuilding policy, nothing, or next to nothing was done. Not until a new Government was formed, and the whole war situation surveyed with some idea of comprehen-

transacted elsewhere. This is why it is essential that there should be a Canadian marine owned in Canada for Canada. This would put Canada in the position of being her own carrier when other carriers will not feel disposed to carry Canadian goods.

This is not simply the writer's opinion, but the opinion of the highest authorities in Canada. The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has already stated this, in effect, by his announcement of the new government's policy to spend \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 this year on Canadian ships. J. W. Norcross, Director of Ship Construction, Department of Naval Service, and incidentally one of the guiding spirits in the new Halifax venture where it is proposed to spend \$3,000,000 on a shipyard that will turn out ships of 10,000 tons register, says "The people of Canada must be awakened to the urgency of this problem, and to its vital bearing on the future prosperity and development of our country. The extraordinary business expansion of Canada during the past year or two has left us somewhat complacent as to

merchant marine, built and operated with government assistance, while primarily serving Canada would be free to trade in any part of the world, thus adding to the wealth of the Dominion by drawing upon the resources of other lands. The establishment of a Canadian ocean merchant marine is a national opportunity, and a national obligation."

Canada's Position

Canada's subsidiary position in regard to ownership of the merchant shipping of the world is amply demonstrated in the presentation of Lloyd's shipping register. This includes vessels of 100 tons and upwards. It consisted of 30,836 ships or 49,089,552 tons, of which 24,444 of 45,403,877 tons gross were steamers, and 6,392 of 3,685,675 tons net were sailing vessels. These figures are given as the tonnage at the outbreak of war. The ownership of the steam tonnage is given as follows:—

	Steamers	Tons gross
Great Britain and Empire	10,123	20,523,706
Germany	2,090	5,134,720
France	1,025	1,922,286
Austria-Hungary ..	433	1,052,346
Russia	747	851,949
Belgium	173	341,025
Japan	1,103	1,078,386
Italy	637	1,430,457

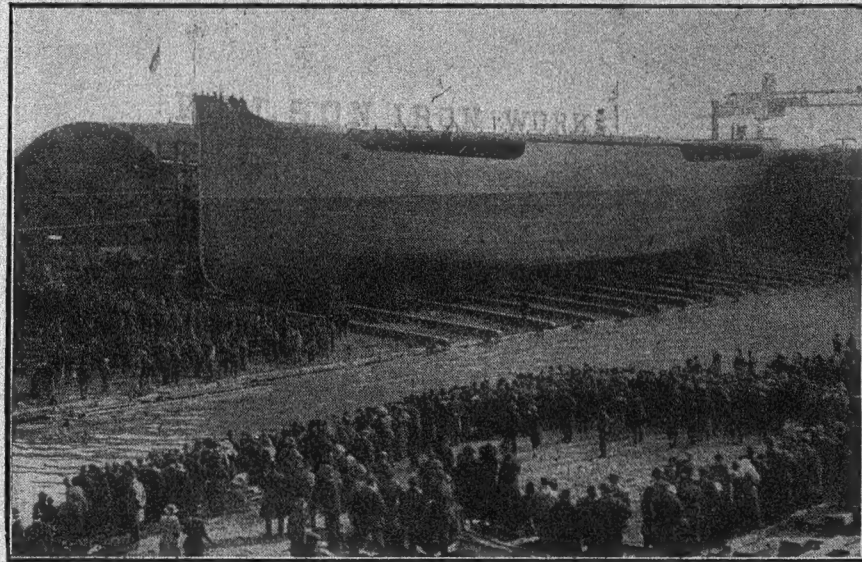
Total

16,331 32,334,893
These figures are given for the belligerent countries only, yet they represent 71 per cent. of the total steam fleet of the world. The declaration of war immobilized a tonnage aggregating 6,187,066 tons, but about 1,200,000 tons of Teutonic shipping has since been taken over by the allies and restored to ocean traffic. The loss of ships through the war has been about 150,000 tons monthly, the lowest possible estimate. To this depletion must be added the deterioration of ships through wear and tear.

Construction in the Dominion

Apart from the urgency of a purely Canadian marine, what has been accomplished in Canada towards making good the war waste of the world's tonnage? Authoritative information places the amount at 900,000 tons, a tremendous amount considering the fact that in 1914 only 43,346 tons of shipping was constructed in Canada, and this consisted mainly of fishing boats, lake boats, dredges and some non-descriptive types. Within the past three years many a shipyard was lying idle, and shipwright's shops were nothing but storehouses for junk. Today the yards are alive with activity and interest. Almost every little river or creek up and down the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, along the shores of the Great Lakes, and St. Lawrence has its shipyard of some dimension or another. The first sound that reaches the tourist's ear as he promenades the deck of

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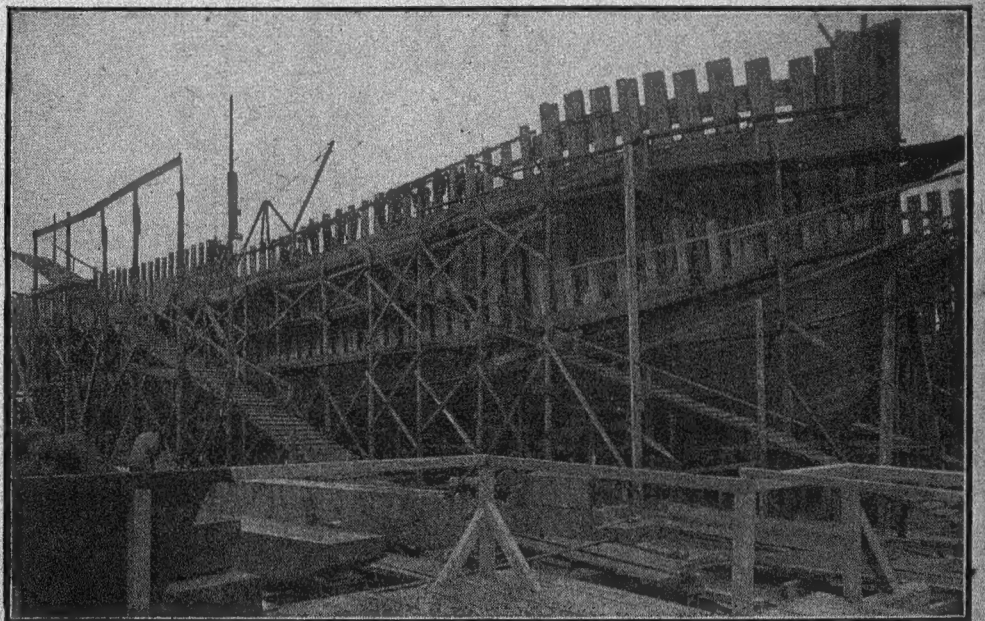


Launching of the "Trenton" at Toronto. Canadian Shipbuilding has been confined to Lake Boats, Dredges and some nondescript types.

sion of the big task at hand, was anything done by the authorities who were expected to take the lead in such matters of vital importance to the present and future welfare of the Dominion.

But yet, a big revival in Canadian shipbuilding did take place. The tremendous resources at the disposal of the people on the North American Continent were taken advantage of, but not by Canadians. It is an unpleasant commentary on the apparent absence of initiative in the quarters where initiative and leadership were expected. Yet, as stated, withal, the shipbuilding revival has taken place, and the story is a stirring epic of a fight against lost time. But when this fight is won, Canada will not be the winner in the sense no doubt Canada would like to be. The vast proportion of these ships being built in Canada are for overseas ownership, not Canadian. What does this mean? It means that when the Canadian farmer, manufacturer or any other consignee wishes to ship his goods overseas he may do so in a Canadian-built boat, but that boat will be owned by someone in Britain, France or elsewhere, and in the post-bellum scramble for trade it is very probable that these owners will not always want to use these ships on Canadian routes, if it happens that a more profitable trade can be

the future. But what about the future? It is all very well to be optimistic, but facts are facts, and we cannot overlook them. What will be the future of Canada? There will be a certain tonnage to the St. Lawrence, of course, but will the available freight tonnage, especially that of the tramp character, care for the mighty export business of the Dominion to be forthcoming? For one, I do not think so. A Canadian



Standard Wooden Ship under Construction at Government Shipbuilding Yards.

'Square Bill

By Holman F. Day

Continued from Last Week

"NOT a word—not a word from you" she shrieked, fiercely. "It's all over and done and the passel tied up and the string cut 'twixt us. I'm here to stay till I git my bill and my allowance by the court. I shall watch the house till I git my own out of it. Then you can go to pot and see the kittle bile, for all I shall care. You ought to be ashamed to face me with the stigmaty of that law paper on you," she declared, pointing at him as at something proscribed. Her hosts were at the window, listening with manifest enjoyment. The situation nearly maddened Dunham.

"Talk to her, for fury's sake, talk to her, 'Square Bill!" he entreated, tears on his cheeks. "When she has twitted me I hain't talked right to her, and I know it now. I'm awful sorry—I'm terrible, awful, desp'it sorry I talked uppish to you, Esther," he wailed. "I hain't fell in love with no one else. I vow I hain't. I am jest—I was jest—"

"Oh, you was only Mister Pompous-on-Parade all so fine and gay," she sneered, "and you think one drop o' goose grease is now goin' to cure all the smart and the hurt. But I tell you now, as I have told 'Square Gray, once my mind is made up it is set as the eternal hills. Now can you get that through your wool?" she stormed, blazing her eyes at her husband.

"I know your disposition is inclined that way, Esther," he faltered, lifting his eyes to her piteously. "An' you say there ain't no way, no chance—"

"No, sir!" she spat.

He pondered a while.

"I dunno jest how 'twill be, gittin' along alone," he said, the material features of the situation occurring first of all to his slow, farmer comprehension—the reflections of a man suddenly turned out of the rut in which all his life had flowed like muddy water. "Which of the milk pans is to be skimmed to-night, Esther?"

"I marked 'em for you," she said, stiffly. "And the cooked stuff is on the swing shelf in the sullenway. Doughnuts and cookies in the stum' jar 'side of the flour barrel in the but'ry."

"Esther," broke in the notary, "if you and 'Caje will sit down over to your house with me I'll venture to say we can come to some more sensible arrangements than all this amounts to."

"You're up to your old tricks again, 'Square Bill," she cried, sarcastically. "There are some folks you can wind around your little finger and some you can't, and"—she patted her flat breast—"I am one of he kind with too stiff a backbone to be wound. Let him go home and eat cold vittles, and if he gets lonesome let him pee-ruse that paper he holds in his hand." She whirled on her heel and went into the house, slamming the door spitefully.

For a moment the notary looked with a flicker of sympathy into the appealing eyes of the farmer. Then he said, gruffly:—

"Come along home, 'Caje, and 'tend to your chores, and be down at the schoolhouse at—"

He hesitated a moment, and then, seeing the master of the household starting for the barn with his milk pails, he called: "Oh, I say, Uncle Paul, what is the hour set for the lynching to-night?"

"Lynchin'!" repeated the mystified man.

"Well, I guess I didn't pick the right word exactly," said the notary, with a chuckle. "Inquisition would hit it nearer, perhaps. At the schoolhouse, I mean, Uncle Paul!"

"If what you're drivin' at with your lawyer lingo is our deestrick meetin', it's set for ha'f-pas' seven," the old man replied, indignantly, detecting sarcasm in the lawyer's tone.

"You can drive back to the village," called 'Square Bill to the deputy sheriff, who had walked the horse up to the roadside and was comfortably lolling on the wagon seat. "I'll come along when I get ready."

The mellowness of the waning au-

about the room when he came blinking in from the gloom. The little teacher followed timidly. He lifted her chair from the platform. This rostrum was still unoccupied. After he had placed the chair for her so that she need not face the peerings and eye-borings, he ascended the platform and placidly sat down in the visitors' chair, crossed his knees and swung his dusty foot comfortably. The old dog beside him, fresh from his run in the fields, surveyed the audience with benignly extended jaws and rapped his tail as though it were a chairman's gavel.

There was deep and embarrassed silence for a long time. At last a man



In the Spruce Lands of the Foothills

turn afternoon was chilling a bit, and the sun was swimming in quivering light behind the high hills. 'Square Bill clasped his hands behind his back and plodded down toward the schoolhouse. His old dog, who had been summarily poked out from under the wagon seat by the unfeeling deputy, scuffled through the dried roadside leaves. All the eyes of the little neighborhood watched the notary when he turned in through the schoolhouse yard and disappeared in the entryway. But those eyes did not see him when he sat down beside a sobbing girl, patted her curls, and began to talk to her. They did not see him when after a time he raised her chin on his forefinger and wiped her eyes as he would have wiped away the tears of a grieving child. The neighbor's eyes only saw him when, just as dusk was flooding, he walked away down the road, holding the little schoolmistress by the hand.

The schoolhouse was well filled that evening. People came straggling up across the fields by short cuts, following lanterns that winked between the striding legs of the bearers. The nearer neighbors brought lamps, shielding the blaze with curved palms as they walked. The lanterns were hung on the nails about the walls over the evergreen wreaths that the little teacher had plaited. The lamps were placed on the knife-whittled desks, under whose narrow confines the knees of the grown-ups were painfully bent. The people sat and whispered and waited. The rumor had gone abroad that 'Square Bill was at the teacher's boarding place and would be present that evening, though for just what purpose no one understood. Therefore a murmur ran

gruntingly worked his legs out from under a bench, rose and mumbled without much enthusiasm:

"I think it is the sense of this meetin' that 'Square Gray serve as presidin' officer, he knowin' how—how—"

"I will accept the honor," blandly broke in the notary, rising briskly. He had calculated on forcing this point, for his townspeople were accustomed to see him presiding at all public gatherings.

His selection now gave him his desired opportunity of directing the meeting as he saw fit.

"Neighbors," he began, "once when I was a boy my father owned a flock of turkeys, and I had a little rabbit about half grown. You remember the old farm on the Ridge Road that father took up?" Several nodded. His tone was the sociable chat of an old friend. The stiffness that oppressed the farmers and their women began to thaw. All assemblages at the send-off seemed to them like "meetin'," and inspired awful solemnity. "Dretful cunning little chap that rabbit was, folks. Gracious, wasn't I proud of him, though! He used to hop around the yard and nibble clover, and you know how a rabbit's nose will flicker when he eats—like a lawyer's tongue in a horse case." His listeners greeted this thrust at the profession with much hilarity.

"Well, the little rabbit hopped about the yard where the big turkeys bristled and flustered and pecked and scratched. Rabbit was busy getting its living and didn't mind the turkeys. And the turkeys didn't pay much of any attention to the rabbit. But one day one of those hen turkeys made what you might call a mis-peck at a grasshopper, happened

to get hold of that little rabbit's ear, and the turkey was so surprised she h'isted it right up and held on. Now it's the nature of turkeys, when they see another one holding up something that seems like a good, tempting morsel, to close in on the run and get their share. So in they tore. First hen turkey, however, ran off with the rabbit. Thought now it must be good to eat, seeing how get hold of that little rabbit's ear, and it down to take a peck, and the others crowded around, and without really knowing what they were pecking at, they tore that poor little rabbit all to bits before I realized what was happenin'."

The audience blinked up at him, scarcely comprehending the application of his allegory. Now he straightened till his head grazed the cracked ceiling.

"Since then," he went on, "I have always had an eye out to protect the innocent rabbits from excited turkeys who don't realize what they're pecking at till it's too late." A woman's voice interrupted him here. It was Esther Dunham who spoke.

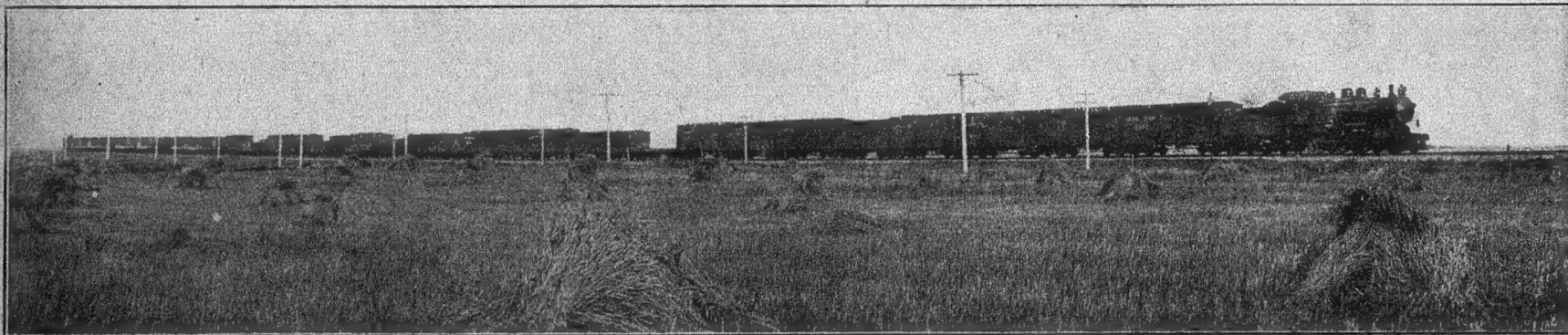
"As near as I can ketch what you're drivin' at, 'Square Gray," she said, irritably, "you're callin' the women of this school deestrick turkeys, and I for one don't consider that is a compliment, to say the least." He merely smiled indulgently at his audience and went on.

"As old Anse Breed, the chicken thief, used to say: 'It's a wise fowl that doesn't step off the roost onto the first warm board that's stuck up.' Now we'll just let the story I've told stand for itself. Everyone present knows why you have met here to-night. All this gossip and say-so and guess-so has been thrashed over and over. I'll not soil my mouth by rolling it across my tongue. What are the facts? Here is a little girl—only a little girl; Ben Haskell's 'Liza born and brought up in this town. Her mother dead and her father worse than dead, poor critter—put away from the world forever in a lunatic asylum. Here's this little girl tryin' to earn her living' honestly, takin' care of the youngsters you are glad to have out from underfoot, you women. And you are all ready to turn and rend her at the first squawk of—"

"Look-a-here, 'Square Gray," shrieked Mrs. Dunham, starting up, "do you mean to tell me my husband, ain't—"

"Sit down, woman!" the notary thundered. He strode off the platform. His face worked with furious indignation. "Who are you to analyze the motives and emotions of the human heart? A self-operating dish-washing machine! What is your old fool of a husband, that he can understand them, either? A doubled-over grub worm! 'Leven thousand dollars in the banks!" He snarled the words at them. "Rooted by your snouts out of the soil, and you never lifting your eyes to God's sun and sky and open heart and lovin' eye and generous impulse. Yes, I know I'm harsh and bitter," he shouted. "I am bitter toward all of you that live that way, and you in this town have always known my feelings. I dare to tell you truths about yourselves. I dare to say to you, Esther Dunham, that you have maligned a pure and innocent girl, who has minded her own business. I dare to tell you that you have stamped upon

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"Parliament Buildings, Ottawa"

ONLY a few weeks ago one of the largest newspapers in Western Canada sent an advertising account, which it held against the Government, to the "Director of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa." For upwards of a fortnight this account was buffeted around from one Government office to another until, finally, having met everywhere with rejection, it was returned unclaimed to its western owner; and not until an Ottawa representative had been appealed to did this western journal come to know that there is no "Director of Public Works" in the capital, and that its communication should not even have been sent to the Parliament Buildings, but to the "Director of Public Information," with offices in a much more common place and less imposing structure known as the Hope Chambers, Sparks Street.

This incident, perhaps not overly remarkable—except for the fact that a newspaper office might have reasonably been expected to know better—yet serves to illustrate an extraordinary degree of public ignorance as to the manner in which the affairs of the nation are conducted here in the capital. Day after day, year in and year out, letters reach Ottawa in actual hundreds by every mail, dealing with subjects from the most trivial to the most important, addressed simply to the "Parliament Buildings, Ottawa." Sometimes they are merely addressed to the

An Army of 13,000 Civil Servants with offices in 50 different buildings scattered among 20 Ottawa streets, look after Jack Canuck—By M. Grattan O'Leary

ly, that government in Ottawa is conducted from a few offices, centred in the parliament buildings, and that all national transactions from the most far-reaching legislation down to the most minute detail of routine administration, are the exclusive handiwork of either the prime minister or his cabinet colleagues.

An Army of 13,000 Civil Servants

The purpose of this brief article is to at least indicate that the task of running the affairs of the Dominion of Canada is much greater than the facts mentioned in the foregoing would seem to show the public has any conception of; that the decisions and regulations and statutes which emanate from Ottawa are not all the product of a few supermen giving personal supervision and direction to every detail of a mighty stream of national affairs, but are rather the product of a vast machine, representing the organized labors of an army of 13,000 Civil Servants with offices in half a hundred different buildings scattered among at least 20 Ottawa streets.

About 50 years ago, when the government buildings, known as the east and west blocks, were being erected on Parliament Hill, apostles of economy set up a cry of extravagance and graft; it was predicted that the buildings would remain for generations as empty monuments to the folly of those who planned them. Twenty years later, when the predictions of such critics had been discredited to the extent that a new building to house government offices became necessary, another group of blue-ruin prophets arose to declare that the new Langevin building, upon which work had begun, was larger than the country would have need for in 50 years. But again the prophets were wrong. Today the old east and west parliament blocks and the Langevin building combined, do not contain one quarter of the rapidly increasing business of the Government. In the past 10 or 15 years there have been enormous additions to existing government buildings; two new structures—the Victoria Memorial Museum, now housing parliament and other offices, and the Customs building—have been built; a large number of buildings have been leased and the bulk of practically every important office building in the capital rented; and yet, according to a recent despairing admission by Mr. Carvell, minister of public works, not a day passes without a request from the head of one of the many departments for additional office room.

Queer Houses for Officials

Before the war, lack of room had become so serious a matter that the government expropriated a huge strip of property running from the Supreme Court Building, above Wellington Street, to a considerable distance along the bank overlooking the Ottawa River. The plan was to continue the existing gothic structures as a chain along the river, creating one imposing assembly, or centre of government buildings, and at the same time, eliminate the inefficiency imposed by having offices scattered all over the city. When the war broke out, this ambitious scheme had to be abandoned, and since then the situation has become worse. With the abnormal increase in national business created by the war, and with a multiplicity of boards and tribunals seemingly springing into existence overnight, office room became a serious problem, and ramshackle buildings, which in pre-war days would have been scorned by the humblest of clerks, were eagerly seized upon for offices by

cabinet ministers and important heads of war commissions. The result is that today Canada's Department of Naval Affairs is housed on the top floor of a departmental store, a branch of the Department of Agriculture is glad to find room in an old tumble-down structure abandoned as a home for incurables, and the Canada Food Board, that important, autocratic, all-powerful war body, is roofed by what was a short year ago a down-town saloon. There is hardly one great department of the government with its offices centred under a single roof, and some of them are scattered all over the city. The Department of the Interior, for example, has its business strewn among no fewer than 15 different buildings on 10 different streets, some of them more than a mile apart. The Department of Agriculture has offices under five different roofs; the Department of Public Works under as many more; and practically every other department is more or less situated in the same way. It is a very expensive as well as inefficient system, if system it can be called. For quite apart from the staggering amounts which it means the Canadian people must pay in rentals to Ottawa landlords—rents range from 60 cents to \$1.00 a square foot—it makes for lack of co-ordination, entrenches red tape, and frequently results in ridiculous delay. Imagine, say the Minister of Interior, in immediate need of an important departmental file, having to sit down and patiently wait while a messenger is despatched to bring it to him from another office in some almost remote portion of the city, and some idea is gained of the painful inefficiency of such a condition. And yet, under the circumstances, no one is particularly to blame; the size of the service was simply increased far and away beyond expectations of a few years ago.

Increased Staff Since 1914

Since August 1914, the number of government employees have increased, according to some estimates, by at least 3,500. This, at first thought, may seem to be an extraordinarily large number, but it does not seem nearly so impressive, when one recalls the long list of new offices and branches of government brought into being by the war. Here are a few war boards and departments that may be cited off-hand: The Pensions Board; the Soldiers Settlement Board; the Soldiers Re-establishment Board; the Military Hospitals Commission; Soldiers Separation and Allowance Department; the War Records Department; the Chief Press Censor's office; the Department of Public Information; the Military Service Council; the Central Appeal Judge; the Canada Registration Board; the Fuel Controller's office; the Canada Food Board; the Cost of Living Commissioner's office; the War Trade Board; and the War Purchasing Commission. All of these offices, boards and commissions—and those cited do not exhaust the list—employ large staffs of clerks, secretaries and stenographers; some of them, such as the War Purchasing Commission, the Pensions Board and the Separation and Allowance Department, employ very heavy staffs. Add to this the almost 50 per cent. increase that became necessary in the staffs of the Militia and Naval Departments, and the huge number of girls that are employed by the Finance Department looking after the purely clerical work of the Income Tax and Victory Loans, and little difficulty is had in accounting for 3,500 new employees since the beginning of the war.

A daily witness of this vast, well-organized machine, of the coming and going of this gigantic Civil Service

army, Ottawa is inclined to regard with a sort of amazed amusement the seeming impression of the rest of the country that the conduct of the national business is a comparatively easy task, chiefly looked after between sessions by the Prime Minister and a dozen or so cabinet ministers with offices somewhere in the Parliament Buildings. And he often has a good, quiet laugh over the way in which the rest of the country accepts without challenge the assurance of the press that this or that piece of progressive legislation, or advanced policy, or social or administrative reform is the result of the industry and genius of some cabinet minister. Because Ottawa, especially official Ottawa, knows differently. It knows, notwithstanding the blare of journalistic trumpets with which the country is told that the Honorable Mr. So-and-So has at last devised a means of saving the country millions of dollars, or something perhaps equally wonderful or wise that the said wonderful and Honorable gentleman most likely never heard of the matter until he was asked to attach to it his signature, and that, indeed, he would be quite an unusual cabinet minister if he fully understood the matter even then. The country hears a great deal about cabinet ministers being targets for criticisms and censure which they do not deserve. It hears a great deal less about these same ministers being showered with eulogies and given credit for achievements to



What was, only a short year ago, a down-town saloon—

Prime Minister, sometimes they are for former cabinet ministers who have long since ceased to play a part, frequently they are for officials who simply do not exist, and nearly always they betray amazing ignorance on the part of their authors of what the conduct of national business here is like. Two years ago the volume of misdirected correspondence thus reaching the Premier became so great that a permanent official had to be appointed with the single duty of reading and redirecting all such letters to those officials to whom they should have been addressed in the first place. This correspondence which, if directed to the proper departmental channels, would secure immediate attention, is delayed days and sometimes weeks, and all because those who write it evidently make but hazy distinction between Parliament and Government, and apparently labor under what seemingly is a widespread impression, name-



—Now houses that important, autocratic, all-powerful war body, the Canada Food Board

which they are not actually entitled. Yet anyone who knows anything about the inner processes of government, about the biology, as it were, of legislation, knows that in nine cases out of ten, the cabinet minister or even prime minister who stands gracefully accepting public applause for some administrative achievement, is really reaping the reward of some subordinate's industry and brains.

The Annual Budget

When a budget speech is delivered in parliament, and the press next day eulogizes the Finance Minister for his financial acumen and wisdom, the initiated know that that minister is well served by an efficient staff of financial experts. When newspapers tell that the Honorable John Smith, in a speech in the House, displayed a wonderful grasp of the affairs of his department,

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United Farmers of Alberta

THE Central office has received a number of letters from farmers asking whether the U.F.A. has endorsed the Non-Partisan League, as apparently some farmers are under this impression.

It should be plainly understood that the U.F.A. has not endorsed any political party, and does not intend to do so. We understand that the Non-Partisan League have canvassers throughout the province securing members for this political party. On receiving letters in the Central office showing that some farmers apparently misunderstood the position of the U.F.A. in this matter, the Central office communicated with the headquarters of the Non-Partisan League for Alberta, and they disclaim any intentions to misrepresent the position of the U.F.A. in this matter. The head office of the Non-Partisan League state that they have instructed their organizers not to mention the U.F.A. except when some question is asked regarding the U.F.A., and then to explain that the U.F.A. has no connection with the Non-Partisan League.

U.F.A. Secretaries Meet

The convention of secretaries of U.F.A. locals and local co-operative trading associations, which met in Calgary on July 2 and 3, was one of the most profitable meetings, in the opinion of many, that has been held under the auspices of the U.F.A. While, owing to the drought in the southern portion of the province, the attendance of delegates was not quite so large as was anticipated, this was more than compensated for by the very businesslike and intelligence discussion of problems and the prompt dispatch of the business in hand. The convention is bound to be very productive in the way of increased efficiency in the work of locals, both in educational and commercial work. Upwards of 100 persons attended the sessions in the Paget Hall, which was kindly loaned by the city.

The first day was devoted to the problems of U.F.A. locals and the second to the discussion of livestock shipping and co-operative trading. Indicating the close co-operation between the U.F.A. and the U.G.G. C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the U.G.G., presided on the first day while U.F.A. business was taken up, and Percival Baker, first vice-president of the U.F.A., took the chair on the second day while U.G.G. business was discussed along with the problems of the trading locals. It was a happy combination, and the whole proceedings were characterized with frankness and sincerity, the most outstanding feature of the discussions being the evident desire of all present to promote the interests of the farmers' educational association and the farmers' commercial company and to improve their service to the farmers of Alberta.

Business vs. Education

One of the outstanding features of the first day's proceedings was an address given by Mrs. Irene Parlyby, president of the U.F.W.A., on How to Promote and Retain Interest in the Local's Work. This address was a very careful analysis of the causes of success and failure in U.F.A. work. It was brim full of helpful suggestions and constructive criticism. It is hoped to publish the address in full at an early date. A very profitable discussion followed Mrs. Parlyby's address.

While some of the locals seemed to think that co-operative trading was the best factor in keeping the local associations alive and interested, others related the experience that where locals had entered into co-operative trading extensively the educational side of the work had been allowed to lapse.

After the War Problems

P. Baker, first vice-president of the U.F.A. and Charles Harris, of Oyen, one of the board of directors, affirmed that locals which got out of touch with the educational side of the work were neglecting the most important phase of the association's activities. Both speakers emphasized the fact that in

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

the meeting of the huge national debt after the war the class which is the least organized will have to bear the greatest burden of taxation. They pointed out the strong organizations affected by manufacturers and others to protect their interests in this matter, and said that if the farmers did not stick together and strengthen their organization they would find that probably an unfair share of the burden of taxation would be imposed upon them. Mr. Baker and Mr. Harris declared that the farmers only wished justice and were not seeking to shift the responsibilities upon anybody else but when other classes were organizing to meet these problems it was distinctly up to the farmers to see that they were not left at the mercy of others.

Getting Maximum Efficiency

An important subject taken up was how to arrange local meetings in order best to employ speakers sent out by the Central office. It frequently happens that a speaker is called from one section of the province to a remote point and an effort will be made to arrange some systematic plan in order to enable the speakers to take meetings in a certain section at a stated period and so cut down travelling expenses.

Arising out of the reports which were given in connection with the present membership drive it was suggested that each local should follow up the interest aroused by this drive by dividing their territory into districts and allotting to their different members sections in order to canvass the other farmers in the territory. Several delegates mentioned that this has been found to be the most effective manner of increasing the membership, some locals stating that by following out this method they had got every farmer in the neighborhood to join the U.F.A.; in other words, these locals were 100 per cent. efficient.

Why Some Locals Fail

The second day was taken up mainly with the consideration of the business of the local co-operative trading societies, particularly with respect to livestock shipping and the buying and selling of things the farmer needs, and the things he produces.

Co-operative trading is strongest in Southern Alberta, and there was a good representation of the local associations engaged in it, each delegate contributing a short account of the work of his own local organization, some of the experiences related being of a successful nature, and some more or less otherwise.

In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that the ability of the individual manager was perhaps one of the greatest reasons for the success or failure of such associations. Some causes which were given for the lack of success or for partial success of some local associations were: (1) poor management; (2) extended credit; (3) too small capitalization.

Too Small Capital

It was pointed out that some locals were endeavoring to do a business of several hundred thousand dollars a year on a basis of a few hundred dollars capitalization, which sometimes got them into difficulties. It was also pointed out that some local co-operative trading associations had gone to the wall through trying to do business on too small a margin, the consensus of opinion being that the best way to achieve success was in endeavoring to build up a good business on the ground of good service giving, making a reasonable profit on the turnover. It was generally conceded that the co-operative association which endeavored to do business without making a profit was not, in the long run, serving the best

interests of its members, as these associations were unable to meet times of difficulty which came along.

One of the most successful co-operative associations was mentioned as having first attended to putting its trading operations on a sound financial basis before endeavoring to distribute profits among its members.

What is a Bushel?

The following has been received from J. Smith, secretary of the McCafferty local, referring to a statement in the annual report just issued:—

"On page 339 of our Year Book 1917, it is stated that the legal measure of a bushel in Canada is 2,150 solid inches. Sir: That is the legal measure of a bushel in America, and it holds 77.62 pounds of distilled water at a temperature of 39.8 Fahr. Its capacity is 2,150.42 cubic inches—if you wish to be absolutely accurate. We do not, however, live under the laws of the stars and stripes, and therefore you will find that the legal bushel of Canada (The Imperial bushel) contains 2,218.192 cubic inches or 80 lbs. of distilled water at a temperature of 62 degrees Fahr.

"Owing to the position I long occupied under the British government I claim to have some knowledge on the above subject, but to ascertain definitely whether the Imperial bushel was the legal standard in Canada, I wrote to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures at Edmonton two or three years since, requesting him to be good enough to report to me officially, as to the number of cubic inches in the bushel, legal in Canada. The reply promptly made was 2,218.192. If you were to inquire at the Chief Inspector's Office at Calgary you ought to receive a similar reply.

"As a humble member of the U.F.A., I am desirous that there shall be no question as to the reliability of information disseminated through the medium of our publications."

Note: The Central office appreciates Mr. Smith's correction.

Tolland Talks Livestock

A regular meeting of the Tolland local U.F.A., No. 808, was held at the Ganton school house on Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, the main topic for discussion was the placing orders for binder twine. The members decided to remain loyal to the organization and placed their order with the U.G.G., the twine being handled through their local operator at Vermilion.

The secretary read several communications which he received since the first meeting, and after some discussion the president introduced Mr. Chas. Robinson, of Vermilion. Mr. Robinson is the secretary-treasurer of the new Livestock Association which has been recently organized at Vermilion. A very able address was given, in which the good merits of the organization was outlined. One of the good features of the address was the reading of the returns from actual shippers, some shippers being from our own local. Mr. Robinson pointed out the comparison between the prices the local drovers offered and the results the shippers really received and in almost every case the stockmen realized over \$200 more per car by shipping through the association. While this organization is only in its infancy at present, it is plain to be seen what co-operation can do and it looks as if the farmers are at last waking up and coming into their own.

J. Pinchbeck, also of Vermilion, spoke on the good work of the Vermilion Livestock Protective Association. The purpose of this organization is to prevent the unlawful dealing with stock. Each member is given a brand book with the description of each other

member's brand. In this way stockmen can recover their stray stock in a much easier manner.

Chas. McGrath, a member of Tolland local, was elected as a representative of the Tolland local to the Vermilion Livestock Association. After a hearty vote of thanks to the two visitors, the meeting was brought to a close.

Belgian Relief

The following letter has been received from the secretary of the Belgian Relief Fund at Winnipeg:—

"July 3, 1918.

"Messrs. United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

"Dear Sirs: We acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 29th ulto. enclosing cheque for \$10, representing subscriptions received by you for the Belgian Relief Fund, and we beg to send you herewith receipt for that amount. Kindly convey our grateful thanks to those so kindly contributing and accept same for your kind services on our behalf, which we much appreciate. Yours truly, A. DeJardin, secretary.

U.F.A. Briefs

At the beginning of July the Nanton local had 135 paid-up members. Competition between Nanton and High River is still running strong. The losing local is to provide a supper. S. S. Sears has brought in over 40 members for the Nanton local since the beginning of the year. And the end is not yet.

On the evening of June 17, with the assistance of W. A. Warr, a Union of the U.F.A. was organized at Good Hope. The local is to be known as the Good Hope Local, to which the number 829 has been allotted. Irwin S. Pomeroy has been elected as secretary. Fifteen members have already joined and a further increase is hoped for shortly.

Bowell Local No. 218 has recently been reorganized with a membership of 27. A. C. Godard has been appointed secretary. Two meetings have recently been held, and there was a large attendance at each meeting. A membership of 50 or 60 is expected when all sign up.

Gus Malchow, secretary of the Staveley local, sends us \$5.00 on account of five members, all of whom have the Christian name of John. He adds, "Next time I hope to get 'Tom, Dick and Harry.'"

Chas. L. Edge, president of Floating Stone local, in the course of a letter, remarks that he has read with a great deal of interest of the plan of having speakers in the interest of the U.F.A. to speak at different places to stimulate interest in organization. He thinks it is a good plan and should bring good results.

A. R. Brown, secretary of the Westlock local, has forwarded \$28 to the Central office, being one-half membership dues for 28 new members who were enrolled at the picnic held on Saturday, June 22. This picnic was held in connection with the Membership Drive. Mr. Bredin, Mr. Flett and Miss Spiller were present and gave interesting addresses.

Extract from letter from F. L. Wilson, secretary Clyde local 238: On June 21, when we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Bredin, Mr. Fleet and Miss Spiller, resulted in much good for our cause. We are fast increasing in membership and hope to soon have more members than last year."

Five hundred farmers attended a mass meeting held at Wetaskiwin on July 25. Mr. Geo. Root presided. Resolutions were passed calling upon the government to restore the principle of the selective draft, protesting against cancellation of exemptions of bona fide farmers, asking for the removal of the duty from agricultural implements and that the government regulate the spread in the prices between the producer and the consumer.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Campaign Meetings

THE following series of meetings is arranged for next week. Local workers are urged to do all that may be done by telephone and personal advertisement to secure the largest possible attendance at these meetings and to follow them up with a thorough canvass for membership and for subscriptions to The Guide.

Present arrangements are that R. O. Henders, E. E. Bayne and Miss McCallum will address the following meetings:—

Monday, July 15—2 p.m., Cypress River; 8 p.m., Glenboro.

Tuesday, July 16—2 p.m., Stockton; 8 p.m., Treesbank.

Wednesday, July 17—2 p.m., Wawanessa; 8 p.m., Carroll.

W. R. Wood, E. E. Bayne, Mrs. H. G. Thornton and Miss McCallum will address the following meetings:—

Thursday, July 18—8 p.m., Beresford.

Friday, July 19—8 p.m., Souris.

Branch Benevolence

The summer weather and the busy season does not slacken the patriotic activities from local associations. Otterburne is credited with \$100, contributed to Y.M.C.A. work in June and South Bay with \$47, donated to Red Cross work from the proceeds of a recent picnic. The Central office stands ready at all times to forward such contributions to the agencies for which they are intended.

On the Home Stretch

The summer campaign is well along with the work proposed to be done. Series of meetings have been held in the districts of Brandon, Souris, Dauphin, Portage, Neepawa, Provencher, Marquette and Swan River. At practically every point there has been increases of membership, a number of more or less dormant branches have been resuscitated and a number of new associations organized. Full statistics of the "drive" will not be available for some weeks yet, but there is evidence that when they are issued they will be very gratifying to those who wish well to the movement. Especially we believe will this be the case in regard to Women's work. Our campaigners of the Women's Section have been doing splendid work and results are assured.

Local officers at points where no meetings have been held will recognize that every effort possible has been made to touch as many points as was practicable in the time, and that there has been no partiality or discrimination. It is hoped that as soon as the fall work is over further work of this kind will be prosecuted and that practically the whole of the province may thus be touched in the year.

A very encouraging feature of the work is the fact that local boards of directors are concerning themselves, apart entirely from the campaign series, with making a thorough local canvass for membership. It is coming to be increasingly recognized that half a dozen men with a purpose and a plan can do almost anything they like in a community. And the thing every local board should want to do in the special circumstances of the present time is to make their local membership as nearly as possible 100 per cent representative of the rural manhood and womanhood of their neighborhood.

One of the questions asked in the semi-annual questionnaire is regarding the number of members added since June 1. It is hoped that every branch will report some additions, some men, some women, who have been led to see that the association is of value to them and that they can be of value to it. We know of some branches that will report additions of 25 or 30 and some new associations have started with an initial membership of over 50. Will you not have one more effort before harvest to make the report from your association creditable to your board and grati-

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W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

fying to the friends of the movement generally.

Individual in Democracy

In democracy everything depends upon the quality of the individual. Government of the people, by the people and for the people will amount to little unless with it you have government of the individual, by the individual, for the individual's own fullest self-realization. Democracy has as its ultimate aim the opportunity for the individual to attain his best, but for that attainment the individual must set himself the primary task of self-development.

The Grain Growers' movement seeks to stimulate that aspiration and ambition in the hearts of our young people. Perhaps it has not yet got very far along that road, but its face is in that direction, and where local officers truly recognize their opportunity they will be judiciously and persistently drawing the young men and women of the community into the atmosphere of progress and of co-operation and of service and of democracy, in order that they may be inspired to see the vision of what an individual may be and to take up the task which is ever involved in being one's best. The leaders of a movement like this in every locality should be setting before the young people open doors and encouragingly inviting them to enter, in order that they may share the larger life of those whose faces are toward the coming day.

Our Workers' Responsibility

What do we wish the individual to be in the community? Surely that he shall be first of all intelligent, ready to observe, discuss and comprehend the conditions around him and with such care for the common well-being that he will regard it as supremely worth while to devote himself to the service of his fellowmen wherever opportunity offers. It is no visionary or transcendental ideal. It is most matter of fact and practical. Yet how few individuals today attain it. How few observe the significance of every-day occurrences! How few discuss with others the questions of the day! How few comprehend the factors that go into such an incident as the paying for a pair of shoes or the receiving of a dividend on a victory bond! How few yet believe that it is a good and worthy thing to serve the community! If we grain growers believe, as we profess, in democracy, then it is the duty of every local board to constitute itself a public welfare service committee, with the specific function of planning to educate, inspire and enlist in actual service the other members of the association, and all who can be induced to take up the cause, with especial care for the youth of the community, that the democracy of the next generation may be completer than that of today. This will mean going after individuals and persuading them of the superlative satisfaction of such a course of life. And hundreds today wait for such brotherly encouragement.

A Practical Ideal

And for the individual the only advice required is that ultimate satisfaction is alone to be found where the individual makes the most of his own heritage in order that he may most effectively serve the common good. He is expected to take heed to himself, to

cultivate his powers, to enlarge his sphere of knowledge, to govern himself by the clearest light and the noblest principle in order that he may be fitted for a place and a task in the great world of humankind. In the noble words of Huxley, he will "be one who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his mind doing with ease and pleasure all the work that as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold logic-engine with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order, ready like a steam-engine to be turned to any kind of work, to weave the gossamers as well as to forge the anchors of the mind; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions have been trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; one who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, and to hate all vileness and to respect others as himself."

The Marquette Series

Following the Shoal Lake picnic the campaign party, consisting of Mr. Austin, Mr. Burnell and Mrs. Robinson hitched up the faithful Studebaker and following the Twelltride flying machine in the teeth of a forty-mile gale, reached the town of Russell. The meeting was not specially enthusiastic, but the campaign message was presented and results are hoped for. Endcliffe was reached in the evening, the party taking a special war correspondent along in the car. A little rounding up and loyal assistance from a good farmer's wife who "did her bit" in securing the crowd, brought an attendance of 22. A local association was organized, in which everyone of the audience was enrolled and four parents enrolled as many children as associate members. A joint board was elected. L. J. Carr was elected president and Fred Mansell, Russell post office, secretary. In the work done at this meeting, effective assistance was rendered by Rev. Mr. Russell, a Y.M.C.A. secretary, who spoke of the activities of privileged interests and the necessity of organization to withstand their exploitation. The trip back to Russell was "some" trip, but the Studebaker won through.

Shellmouth and Assensippi

The Shellmouth branch organized some years ago was found to have transferred its allegiance to the Saskatchewan provincial association, having practically moved across the adjacent provincial boundary, most of the members living on the western side of the Assiniboine. It was found possible, however, to organize afresh on the Manitoba side, and 18 out of the 22 present signed up. D. C. Stewart was elected president, Mrs. R. W. Paterson vice-president, and Mrs. D. C. Stewart secretary, with H. Snowling, C. B. Froud, R. W. Paterson, Martin Bell and Mrs. R. W. Paterson and Mrs. Wm. Sudbury as directors. The new branch is out hot-foot after a United Grain Grower's elevator and volunteered to put up the wherewithal on short notice. One of the pleasant features of the visit to Shellmouth was the rhubarb pie and cream generously furnished in the hospitable stopping place by Mrs. Bryant. We are going back there again at the first opportunity. There's a hill—pos-

sibly two—at Assensippi, but the "Stude" got safely down and up. The speaking here was a bit difficult since it was in competition with a wild west show and a football game. The joker of the party got 'em however, and the local branch, which is in good working shape, took another hitch at its belt and said "we are going ahead!" Following the meeting the speakers were royally entertained at Springfield Farm by Mr. McLennan and his daughter and along toward midnight took the trail toward Russell.

Angusville and Silverton

Two good associations and two good meetings. Nearly everybody signed up. At Angusville the attendance was 37. At Silverton there were about 45 out. Joseph Callin made an ideal chairman. The speakers were well looked after. "Poverty Hill" proved to be a mighty good place to sojourn. "Greenknowe" was as good as its name and the Scotch hospitality was kindly and cordial. The "tank" put in for repairs at "Scarboro Heights," where the novel industry of black fox farming does not interfere with the proprietor's enthusiasm for the farmers' movement.

Splendid service both from the point of view of the association and of the company was done during this week by P. S. Austin, of Alberta. He is a man of the people, a thorough democrat and an effective speaker. Mrs. H. Robinson, of Oakville, was doing her first work as a campaigner, and is to be counted as one of the most efficient advocates of the Women's cause. Mr. Burnell maintained his well-known reputation as an all-round practical worker who never fails to get results.

The experiences of the first week in Marquette left the party with a good appetite for the second week's work, beginning at Sandy Lake, which will be reported in a later issue.

The Passing Weeks

The summer drive in Manitoba will be well past the half of the time between seeding and harvest by the time these lines are read. The local workers have been responding splendidly to the call for active canvassing and good results are already in view. But in the time between the present and the 20th of July there is still much that may be done.

The local branch whose officers have not got together and planned for results, has still time to redeem its standing. When others are out doing magnificent service, no local should allow itself to rest at ease. In extremely few districts has everybody been canvassed and in fewer still have all been enrolled. If your branch has not done its full quota, take it up with your board today and get them going.

Especially emphasize the enrollment of women. The speakers of the Women's Section have been doing magnificent service in the various districts and results justify the belief that there are not half a dozen branches in the province that could not have ten women members, or more of them would set themselves to secure it. The women's membership is not a fad or a sentimentality. It is a real working addition to our forces. See about your 10 or 20 women members before July 20.

And your semi-annual report. First of all have something to report. Then get your directors together, and see that the report is accurately filled in and forwarded. Don't do it today. Finish your campaign. Do all that your branch can do, and then—say about July 25—send in your statement.

It is well said that all forms of government, democracy is most dependent on religion. If a man is to resist the tyranny of the king, or the tyranny of wealth, or the tyranny of the majority, he must believe that his conduct will be counted unto him for righteousness, and that there is a power to which he can ally himself and be invincible; that right will prevail; that by justice a nation will flourish; and that by injustice it will fall.—J. D. Hunt.

VISIT The Grain Growers' **TENT**
At Brandon Fair, July 22 to 27
Special Rest Room for Women

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

ONE of the interesting features of association work during the past week was the Grain Growers' rally which was held at Carlyle Lake, during the week-end. Owing to the threatening weather during the first two days there was not as large an attendance as was anticipated; but those who were privileged to attend this beautiful lake resort were so delighted with the place as an ideal spot for such a purpose that at the last session of the rally a resolution was adopted, proposed by Mr. Hopley, of Redvers, and seconded by Samuel Johnson, of Wordsworth, that the rally at Carlyle Lake should become an annual event.

Address by Chas. Nivins, B.A.

The first address was delivered by Chas. Nivins, B.A., superintendent of schools for Regina, who reviewed the recent report of Dr. H. W. Foght, on the Education Needs of Saskatchewan. After suggesting that there was little in the report which was not already known to the educationalists of the province, Mr. Nivins drew attention to what he described as some of the weaknesses of the report, and suggested that more emphasis on manual and physical training would have materially improved the otherwise useful recommendations.

Mr. Nivins also enlarged upon the suggestion made for the municipalization of the schools, as recommended by the commissioner, which he claimed would be to the advantage of the children of the province.

Address by Director R. M. Johnson

In the absence of Hon. S. J. Latta, who was prevented from attending on account of urgent business elsewhere, the evening session was addressed by R. M. Johnson, of Pasqua, director for district No. 3, on the subject of "The Educational Value of the Grain Growers' Movement." Mr. Johnson had just returned from a long series of meetings in his district, and in an able address discussed the various activities of the association. There are few men in the organization who are better informed on these activities and the information which he was enabled to impart came as a great surprise to many of the Grain Growers who were present.

Sunday at Carlyle Lake

The idea of holding Grain Growers meetings at Carlyle Lake on Sundays did not meet with the unanimous approval of all the members of the association who were invited to attend and it was a matter of conjecture with the rest as to the nature of the meetings which were proposed. But those who attended the Sunday meetings, with few exceptions, could not raise any serious objections to either their character or the addresses which were delivered.

The first address of the day was in the form of a morning service, when the discourse was delivered by Geo. Broadley, the newly appointed assistant superintendent of organization. During a half hour address Mr. Broadley spoke on "Making the World Safe for Democracy," using as a text the statement of President Wilson's. The address, which could not be regarded as orthodox, according to theological understandings of the term, emphasized: 1, The rights of religious liberty; 2, The rights of citizenship; and 3, The responsibilities of citizenship.

Fig Leaf Philosophies

The afternoon session consisted of a religious service, which was conducted by Rev. J. W. Gilmour, and was largely attended.

The most largely attended session, however, was on Sunday evening, when an address was delivered by J. B. Musselman, on "The Birth of the Soul; or Fig-Leaf Philosophies." The summer school building was taxed to its fullest capacity and much interest was manifested in the unique interpretation of the story of the fall of man, as recorded in the book of Genesis. Mr. Musselman took the rather unusual ground that instead of this being the

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J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

fall of man, it was the birth of the soul.

In a report of an hour's address, necessarily limited to the space usually occupied as the Grain Growers page, it is impossible to do justice to the address, which contained much thought for very serious reflection and opened up a field of thought, which the speaker referred to as truth presented in a new setting.

Address by Deputy Minister

Owing to the small attendance at the morning session on Monday, the address by Mr. Musselman on "The Policy, Plans and Ambitions of the G.G.A.," was deferred to the afternoon session.

The first address at this session was delivered by F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, who spoke on "The Farm Labor Problem." Mr. Auld intimated that owing to the crop shortage the farm labor problem for this province had been practically solved, as only 50 per cent. of the men who would have been required during the early part of the season would now be needed. Mr. Auld expressed his opinion that arrangements were being made for the supply of such help as would be required to harvest the crop.

Presentation to Judge Taylor

The final session of the rally was held on Monday evening, which was addressed by Judge Taylor, who spoke on "The Individual Responsibility for the Enforcement of the Law."

Judge Taylor, prior to his elevation to the bench, was consulting solicitor for the Grain Growers' Association, and in recognition of his service in this respect, the occasion was taken advantage of to present him with a handsome ivory-mounted cane. The presentation was made by J. B. Musselman, on behalf of the officers and directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; which was suitably responded to by His Honor, Judge Taylor, who in a felicitous address kept the audience in good humor, as he related a number of his experiences on the bench. One of the best of his remarks was that while one of the restrictions placed upon the judiciary was a denial of the right to vote, the nation had seen fit to enfranchise their wives.

New Secretary of the C.C. of A.

It will be of interest to our members to know that Norman P. Lambert, associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, has been appointed secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with office at Winnipeg, Man., in succession to Roderick McKenzie.

Mr. Lambert is a journalist of long standing, with a wide experience of farmers' problems and affairs in general, and will without doubt prove himself thoroughly capable in his new office. Farmers therefore need have no fear that their interests will suffer at his hands.

Horse Lake Local Holds Successful Picnic

The annual rally and picnic of the Horse Lake local at Kelliher, took place on a recent date. There were present a number of visitors from other locals, the attendance altogether being very large.

A number of fine speeches on the aims of the G.G.A., the need of real co-operation, and the necessity for the development of the spirit of brotherhood were delivered by Wm. Penny, of Balcarres, district director; Mrs. Frith, Birmingham, director of the Women's Section; John Parker, M.L.A., Touchwood; Rev. D. Connery, Kelliher; Alex. Porter, Brombury; and the president of the local, Jas. Cooper.

The gathering took place on the picnic grounds of the Eastward School District, and a most interesting and instructive afternoon was spent.

"This Perfect Day," as the secretary expressed it, was brought to a close with a dance, and an addition to the membership roll of 14, bringing the total number of members up to 74. Our Kelliher friends are to be congratulated on their success.

Help for the Red Cross

We are glad to note the continued interest our members are taking in the work of the Red Cross, an interest which no doubt will be stimulated by the attacks of the enemy on Red Cross Hospitals and the sinking of hospital ships, of which the Llandovery Castle is the latest instance. Our members are showing their appreciation of the great need that exists in order to carry on this work of mercy, and we have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the sum of \$73 just forwarded to the Central office by the Lena Rivers local, Ardill, Saskatchewan, to be devoted to the work of the Red Cross, and a further sum of \$53.60 donated by the Unionville local, Hazlet, Saskatchewan.

Picnics at Tribune

A successful picnic took place at Tribune, on June 28. Unfortunately for the picnic, but fortunately for the farmers, the morning turned out wet, and while it dampened the enthusiasm of the farmers as picnickers, as farmers pure and simple it wreathed their faces in smiles, the speaker included. Naturally the attendance was not very large, as the weather did not clear until the afternoon, but what was wanting in numbers was compensated for in enthusiasm.

H. L. Lovering, a member of the Regina local, gave a splendid address on Co-operation, which was much appreciated by his audience.

On July 1, the Drayland local, in the same district, celebrated Dominion Day with a Red Cross picnic, which was most successful, and the day was brought to a close with an open air concert, at which Fred C. Preddy, sub-organizer for District No. 3, took the chair, and also gave a short address on the work of the association.

Dominion Day Picnic at Ormiston

The Dominion Day picnic under the auspices of the Ormiston Grain Growers Limited, was held on Monday, July 1, and was again a success. The weather was ideal, and the adjoining districts of Marygold, Bliss Lake and Wenaus were largely represented, while a considerable number attended from Redlyn and other distant points. Swings, see-saws, skipping ropes, and an improvised merry-go-round were provided for the children, and a series of sporting events, including a crab race, four-legged race, pillow fight, ox race, and a low speed contest for automobiles were keenly contested, and heartily enjoyed by both participants and onlookers. Those attending were tagged with a miniature banner of the local.

Refreshments were served at reasonable rates, and supper was provided for all.

A ball game was played between teams representing Wenaus and Ormiston, ending with a score of Ormiston 15, Wenaus 14.

In the evening a largely-attended dance was held at Dryboro Lake school. Mr. Bowerin was an efficient M.C., and music was supplied by the orchestra of the local. The drawings, amounting to about \$26, will be used for local purposes.—David Milne.

The following letter has been received from W. J. Stewart, secretary of

the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan:—

"Yours received with enclosed cheque for \$475.45 donation to our Council received from local associations in connection with the Grain Growers Sunday. We deeply appreciate your interest in the work of our Council and the contributions of your locals thereto. Enclosed please find receipt.

"Thanking you for your favor, we are,

"Yours very truly,
"W. J. Stewart, secretary."

An Opening at Gravelbourg

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Bateman, a director of the association, which reads as follows:—

"I have been calling on some friends to the north-west of Gravelbourg, where the extension of the C.N.R. is being built, and find things are very ripe for opening a branch association and a good co-operative association, and getting in on the ground floor for business. It is in as prosperous a part of Saskatchewan as I ever saw, settled by Canadians. I have been talking association to them, and they are ripe for action. You should send a good organizer at once, and get organized before the interests get too strong a hold. If you can send an organizer they will meet him at Gravelbourg and will give him help."

We are glad to know our workers in going about the country are keeping a vigilant watch for the extension of the movement. Wherever there is new ground untouched, either by our movement or by what are generally referred to as "the interests," it is essential, in view of the coming reconstruction period, that the association should get the first footing. The Central association may be relied upon to see that that is done in this case.

Picnic at Crystal Beach

The joint picnic and basket social held at Crystal Beach on Dominion Day, was a huge success, over 2,000 people being present. The speakers were Professor Swanson; Rev. Wylie Clark, of Saskatoon; Wilfrid Thompson, Saskatoon; W. T. Hall, Surbiton, Director of District 16; and Mr. and Mrs. John McNaughtan, of Harris, Director of District 6, and Provincial Secretary of the Saskatchewan W.G.G.A. respectively.

The autos present were arranged in semi-circle so as to form a kind of amphitheatre, in which the speaking took place, and the big crowd gave a very attentive hearing to the splendid speeches provided. Anyone who has ever heard the speakers named can have no doubt of the quality of the intellectual good they provided for the occasion. This rally probably holds the record in Saskatchewan for attendance for some time past, and it is to be hoped the splendid success will be repeated next year. The value to the locals taking part can scarcely be estimated.

The following resolution has been received from the secretary of the Hatfield G.G.A., viz.:—

"Resolved that—
"Whereas farm machinery, labor, binder twine, threshing, freight and all necessities of life have advanced in price from 15 to 80 per cent.

"And whereas the farmers of the United States of America are receiving higher prices for all agricultural products,

"Therefore, we the farmers of the Hatfield district protest against the present maximum prices of our produce and demand prices equal to the prices received by the farmers of the United States."—J. H. French, secretary, Hatfield G.G.A.

A dance was recently arranged by the members of the Delightful Valley G.G.A., at Fife Lake, in aid of the Red Triangle Fund, when the sum of \$11.70 was raised. This has been forwarded by the secretary, Wilfred Cobb, to the headquarters of the fund at Regina, by whom it is greatly appreciated.



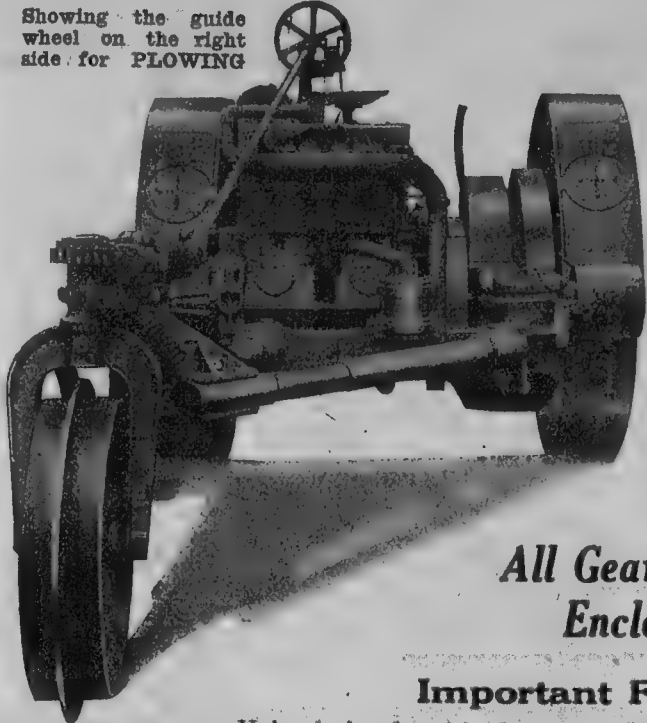
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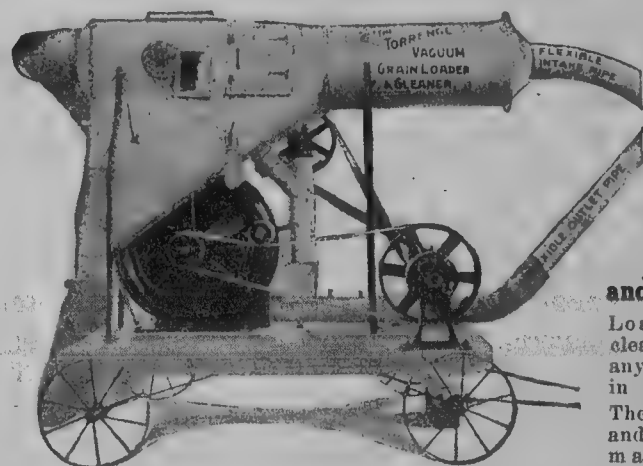
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Calgary Summer Show



"Keota Jalap," First in his Class and Champion Percheron Stallion at Calgary Summer Show. Owned and Exhibited by E. A. Davenport, Acme, Alta.

VIEWED from every angle, the Calgary Summer Show of 1918, was a distinct success. The exhibition of livestock which is the primary object of any show, was decidedly better than that of any former year. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance from city and country was well up to former years, assuring the success of the undertaking from a financial standpoint. Some of the best animals ever seen at any show on the continent were at Calgary this year, and if for nothing else than seeing them judged, and noting their points and type, the visitor got full value for his money. The show of stock by the boys and girls was one of the chief features this year, and will doubtless be continued and encouraged in future shows. The industrial section was well filled, the machinery display was the largest seen at Calgary for some years, while the platform attractions afforded splendid relaxation from the more educational side of the week's sight-seeing. Everybody was full of praise for the courtesy of the management, directors and staff, and for their readiness to unravel any tangled problem. The work of the judges was well done, and there must have been few, if any complaints. The judges were as follows: Clydesdales, shires and heavy drafts, Wm. Graham, Claremont, Ont.; Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks, Arch. Robinson, Pekin, Ill.; Shorthorns, Lawrence Ogden, Maryville, Mo.; Herefords, Frank Brown, Carlton, Oregon; Aberdeen-Angus, Prof. Carlyle, Calgary; dairy cattle, Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph, Ont.; sheep, Jas. McCaig, Edmonton; swine, G. H. Hutton, Lacombe.

THE CLYDESDALES

The exhibit of Clydesdales at Calgary this year was very fair, both in numbers and quality. There have in former years been larger entries and more outstanding specimens, but the breed was well represented, and this is especially true of the female classes.

It is to be regretted that some of the smaller breeders, in the province particularly, were not forward. There are many more good Clydesdales in Western Canada fit for a place in the show-ring, but prevailing conditions of labor, etc., had, doubtless, an important bearing on the smallness of some of the classes.

The Stallion Classes

The aged stallion class was not a big one, and there were only one or two really outstanding animals in it. Thorburn & Riddle, of De Winton, were at the top with "Scotland's Splendour," shown in splendid bloom despite his heavy work in the stud. Massie Bros., Midnapore, came second, with the "Bonnie Buchlyvie," five-year-old, "Bonnie Woodside." He has the Clydesdale quality and correctness of points. He showed desirable action, but

lacked some of the scale of the horse above him. Third went to Jas. Jones, Freshfield, with "Scotland's Grit," a very fair horse, while P. M. Bredt & Co., of Calgary, were fourth and fifth with two good entries, "Robin Wallace" and "Marquis of Ailsa."

There was a small class of three-year-olds but one which furnished the champion and grand champion of the breed in A. L. Dollar's "Scotland's Seal," by Scotland's Victor. This horse has substantial build and typical underpinning, with the best of bone, and is a stately, active colt. John Prowse, of Cluny, Alta., was second with "Nonpareil Lad," by "Craigie Blend," a good, useful acceptable type and a fair mover. W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, showed "Nonpareil King," by the same sire.

The two-year-old class furnished eight entries. Dollar was first and third with "Clifton's Heir" and "Scotland's Cross." The first colt is strong and neat in underpinning. He was in good bloom, and went straight and true, and was selected for the Canadian bred championship. The third horse will improve with age. Second place went to P. M. Bredt & Co., on "Concrete," an imported colt of fair size and of much the same type as the first prize animal. Fourth went to J. W. Durno, Calgary, on "Blacon Count," a smaller colt, but possessing a good make-up. T. McMillan, Okotoks, showed a very fair colt in this class.

Prowse, of Cluny, went to the top in the yearling class with "Nonpareil Blend," a promising big youngster showing lots of character, and muscular development. He won the Alberta Clydesdale Futurity prize. McLennan, Airdrie, was second with "Baron Argyle," a colt with many of the breed's points of merit, and a comer. He was also awarded the second place in the futurity classes. Third went to Thos. Stewart, Calgary, on "Alberta Chief," another good yearling, which promises to develop into a horse of traditional pattern. Fourth went to Dollar on "Lucky Stroke," and fifth to W. Moodie, DeWinton, with "River-side King."

The Clydesdale Females

The aged female class was the best of the Clydesdale show. Thorburn & Riddle were first again with that grand matron "Maggie Fleming," and she fully upheld her record of former years. A close second was the same breeder's "Neil of Aikton," a flashy mare with correctly set bone, and sweet quality,

shown in beautiful condition. Quite a number of the ringside fancied her for first place. Third and fifth went to other two mares from the same stable, "Jesse Glenavon," and "Albioness," both of beautiful type, with extra good feet and action. Fourth went to McMillan, Okotoks, on "Royal Maud," and sixth to Bredt & Co. on "Jean Armour."

In the three-year-olds, J. W. Durno, of Calgary, was an easy winner with "Princess of Mount Pleasant," by "Crowned King." This mare is improving as she grows older. She is a fine quality filly, with clean legs and the best of feet, upholding a shapely top. She was awarded the female champion and grand championship. Bredt & Co. were second with "Miss Hazel," a filly which has won at Eastern shows, but she did not show the true movement of the first, especially in front. John Graham, Carberry, Man., came third, with "Victoria Burgie," a highly creditable entry, but lacking somewhat in condition. Bredt & Co. were fourth and fifth with "Marathon Belle" and "Lauriston May Queen."

The two-year-olds were another good class; and one of the strongest of the breed. Prowse, Cluny, was first with "Nonpareil Model," a substantial well-made filly; Sam Johnston, Calgary, second on "Rosie Fern"; Thorburn & Riddle, third with "Meg Merilus"; Mrs. Lyttle, Airdrie, fourth with "Lady Gartley"; Bredt & Co., fifth with



First Prize Aged Oxford and Champion Female at Calgary Summer Show. Exhibited by H. S. Currie, Castor, Alta.

"Bessie Baroness"; and Graham, Carberry, sixth with "Gold Bangle."

In the yearling class McLennan, Airdrie, came first and Alberta futurity winner, with "Argyle Perfection 2nd," a nice youngster, correctly proportioned in joints. Dollar was second in this, and the futurity class with "Gallant Lass," fashioned and finished very acceptably. Bredt & Co were third with "Lola Pride" of the same pattern; Graham, Carberry, fourth with

"Peerless," a well set up female with good underpinning. Thorburn was fifth with "Bank View Lady," and McMillan sixth with "Eurything," the last two being third and fourth respectively in the futurity classes.

In the class for Clydesdale brood mare with foal at side, Thorburn & Riddle were first with "Lady Ruby Rose" and foal; McLennan, second and fourth, with "Queen of Argyle," and "Ruby Baroness"; McMillan, second and fifth with "Eurydice" and "Golden West Beauty"; and Bredt & Co. sixth with "Orphan Girl."

Foals

First and third, McLennan; second, Thorburn & Riddle; fourth, McMillan; fifth, Bredt & Co.

Other Classes

Clydesdale and two of her progeny, progeny bred in Canada, first, McLennan; second Bredt & Co. Three registered Clydesdales the progeny of one registered stallion, any age or sex, progeny bred in Canada, first, Prowse; second, McLennan; third, Bredt & Co. Clydesdale team, mares or geldings, in harness only, first, Thorburn & Riddle; second, Burns & Co.; third, Bredt & Co. Pair mares or geldings in harness, sired by registered Clyde, first, Thorburn & Riddle; second and third Burns & Co.

Championships

In addition to the championships aforementioned Thorburn's "Maggie Fleming" was reserve Clydesdale Champion female. In the Canadian-bred female championship, Prowse's "Nonpareil Model" won the honor, with Sam Johnston's "Rosie Fern" reserve. The reserve champion stallion was Thorburn & Riddle's "Scotland's Splendour" and the Canadian-bred reserve went to Prowse's "Nonpareil Blend."

THE PERCHERONS

That the Percheron horse is steadily increasing in popularity in Alberta, was evidenced by the keen interest taken by the ringside in the placings in the various classes. The Calgary show this year brought out a very fine aggregation of superior animals from the studs of Geo. Lane & Co., Calgary; E. A. Davenport, Acme, Alta.; Lazell & Parr, Calgary; Robinson Bros., Ferintosh; W. E. and R. C. Upper, Calgary; and R. F. Dygert, Lethbridge.

That the Percheron men in Alberta are alive to their opportunity was portrayed in the younger classes. These are making striking advances each year, as faults are being eliminated, and strict attention is being paid to correct build, feet, legs and action. The Bar U Ranch especially, had a very fine display of young stallions and fillies.

The Percheron Stallion Classes

In the aged stallion class, Davenport was an easy winner with "Keota



"Gay Lad 16th," First in Aged Class and Champion Hereford Bull. "Sally," First in Aged Class and Champion Hereford Cow at Calgary. Both owned and exhibited by Frank Collicut, Calgary.



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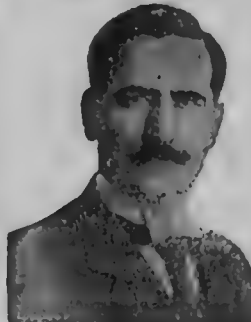
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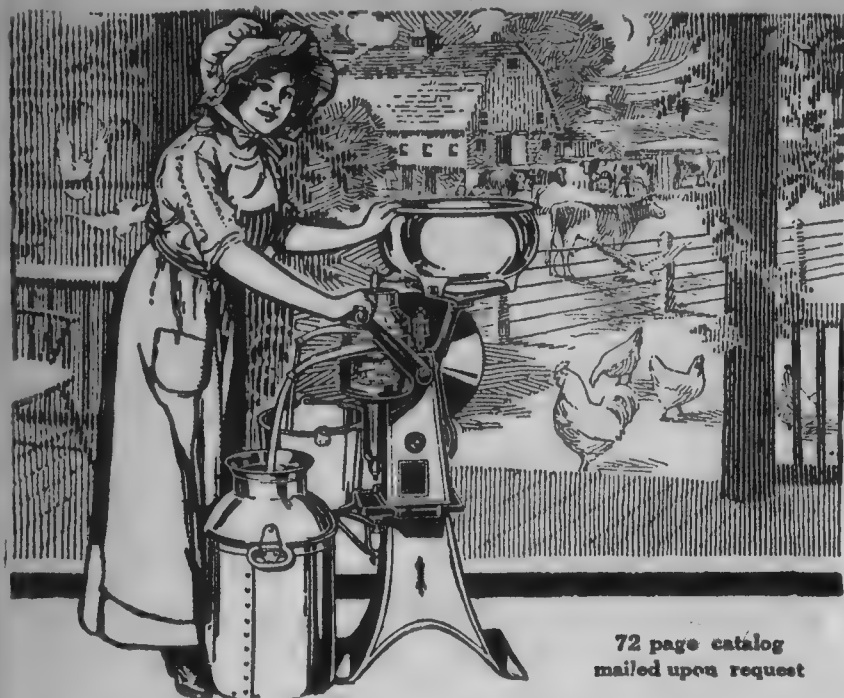
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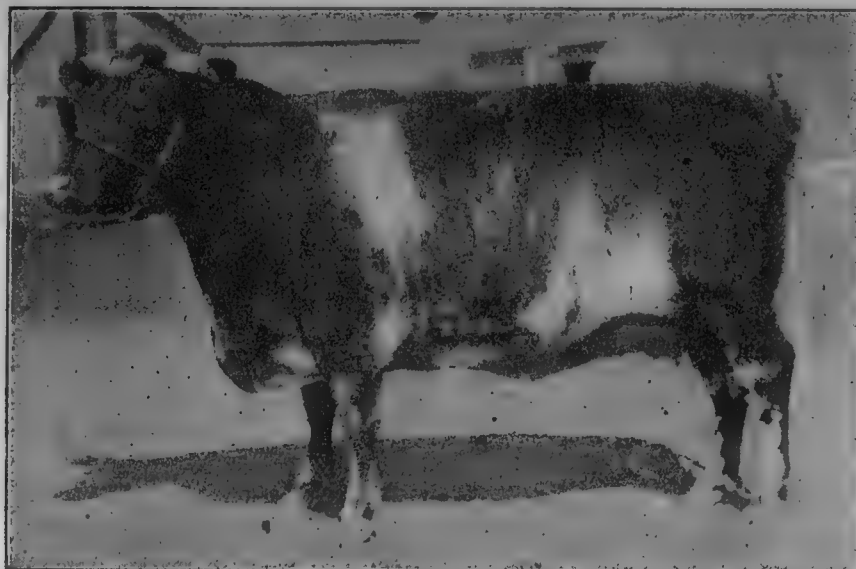
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"Colymie Best," First Prize Three-Year-Old Shorthorn Cow and Champion of the Breed at Calgary. Owned and Exhibited by L. A. Bowes, Calgary.

Jalap," the first prize three-year-old at last winter's Chicago International. He has the best of shoulders, a broad level back, and is a free, flashy mover. Davenport was also third with "Marathon," a horse which commanded a lot of admiration. Lazell & Parr were second with "Engine," a tightly made, powerfully-built four-year-old.

In the three-year-olds, Robinson Bros. came first with "Promotor," a big horse with broad flat canons, elastic pasterns and showing all the ear-marks of a good sire. Dygert had "Historian" in second place. He is a horse of generous dimensions and a fair mover, although he might have shown himself better. Lane was third with "Newport," a horse of outstanding excellence, which many of the ringside picked for a higher place. Uppers were fourth and fifth with two fine colts.

Lane went to the top in the two-year-olds with "Oyama," a horse of great character, stretch of body, and good action. Davenport was second with "Melthon of Acme," a close runner-up and a horse of splendid breed type, high quality and free movement. Lazell & Parr had third place and Uppers fourth and fifth.

Lane & Co. took the first four prizes in the yearling class with "Paragon," "Perfection," "Pershing" and "Haya," the first three the get of "Halifax," the last the get of "Icare." They have all stretch and style, well-chisled joints and good feet and exemplified to a very marked degree the class of Percheron which can be raised under natural conditions in Alberta.

The Percheron Females

First place to Robinson Bros. "Kasbah," a fresh quality female of eight

years, roomy and well-set-up. Dygert second with "Lady Carnot," a very feminine looking mare, with neat middle and good hind quarters. John Graham, Carberry, Man. came third with "Ruth" a big up-standing good-jointed female; Davenport fourth with "Nellie," and Dygert fifth with "Limonade."

Lane was first and second in the three-year-olds with "Nora Belle" and "Nightingale II." The first filly is shapely, has size and femininity, she will develop into a handsome mare. The second is of a popular type and like the first, possesses bone and build to satisfy the most critical.

In the two-year-olds Lane was first with "Flossie," by "Pinson"; second with "Opal," by "Halifax"; and fifth

with "Olive," by the same sire. All three are fillies of particularly sweet character, and like the colts are worthy representatives of the Bar U breeding. Third place went to Davenport, with "Marviolet of Acme," a tidy youngster with the best of feet and legs. Fourth to Uppers on "Poxana," a breedy-looking young female.

Lane was first, second, fourth and fifth in the yearlings class with the quartette "Polly," "Pride of Pik-roko," "Havana," and "Hazel," four fillies of exceptional merit. Davenport was third with "Bonita of Acme," a youngster of good bone and muscle, and having a most promising outlook.

With foals, Davenport was first and fourth, Uppers second, Robinson Bros. third and fifth.

First place for Brood Mares with foal at side went to Davenport's beautifully shaped "Brilliantine of Acme," a well-known winner at Alberta shows. This mare is now five years old, she is showing a matronly build, is deep-chested, well topped and good going.

The same owner was second with "Ruby of Acme," another big, sweet mare with good foundation. Uppers were third with the compact, grey "Juliet"; Robinson Bros. fourth and fifth.

Percheron Championships

Stallions, Open Class—Davenport on "Keota Jalap," reserve, Lane on "Oyama." Canadian-bred Champion, "Oyama." Mares, Open Class—Lane on "Nora Belle," reserve, Robinson Bros. on "Kasbah." Canadian-bred, Lane on "Nora Belle."

Percheron Specials

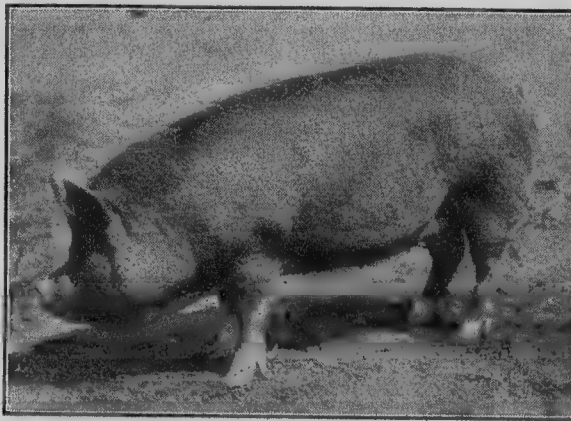
The specials given by the Canadian

Percheron Society and by the Percheron Society of America for the most part went to animals from the Bar U stud. Davenport being generally second and third.

SHIRES

A decided improvement in both numbers and quality

was observed this year in the Shire classes, especially in the character and development of some of the animals in the younger classes. Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail; J. W. Forster and Sons, Nateby, Alta.; H. B. Rudolph, Langdon, and G. Lee Warner, Innisfail, were the exhibitors. The prize money went pretty evenly to each, Forster and Sons perhaps having the major share. Lee Warner won the aged stallion class and open championship. Rawlinson the three-year-old and Forster



Champion Berkshire Sow, owned and exhibited by Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.

and Sons the two-year-old stallion classes. The latter firm also won the dry mare class, the three-year-old filly class, mare and two of her progeny and the progeny of one registered stallion, as well as the female championship. Rudolph won with mare with foal, and also was first in yearling filly and foal classes. Rawlinson won in two-year-old fillies, while he also secured the prizes for best team of registered mares, and the championship for Alberta-bred female.

BELGIANS

The show of Belgians was small, W. J. Bryon, Delia, Alta., being the only exhibitor. He showed some very fair representatives of the breed, both male and female, his horses having a good deal of individual merit, and superior quality.

SUFFOLK PUNCH

There were also only a few entries of this breed. W. L. Barker, Calgary, showing a stallion and a pair of mares, all of which have been prize-winners at former Calgary shows.

THE SHORTHORNS

Great interest was taken in the judging of the Shorthorns this year, the ringside and stand being packed with Shorthorn enthusiasts all the time the awards were being placed, and they had a display in numbers and standard, well worth feasting their eyes on. The show this year was of particularly high merit, in fact, it was the best display of "Reds and Romans" ever seen in Western Canada. The exhibitors were J. Chas. Jule, Carstairs, Alta.; L. A. Bowes, Calgary; John Barron, Carberry, Man.; T. B. Ralphs, Calgary; R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask.; A. W. Latimer, Bowden, Alta.; C. G. Beeching, Nanton, Alta.; Geo. Walters, Delacourt, Alta.; Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds; W. H. S. Garrick, Torch; J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ont., and W. C. Short, Gwynne, Alta.

The Aged Bulls

There was a keen struggle for supremacy in this class, the company was decidedly high-class, and few of the breed adherents would express an opinion as to which bull would win. Elliott, of Guelph, was showing the Cruikshanks lovely "Newton Loyalist," Charlie Yule had "Craven Knight," a winner from the other side of the line; Bowes and Latimer had each a son of the well-known "Gainford Marquis," and Barron was strong with "Augusta Star" by "Oakland Star."

After some pretty hard deliberation on the part of the judge, Yule's "Craven Knight" went to the top. He is a thick, solid bull of great smoothness and flash appearance. Second went to "Newton Loyalist," but there was not much between the first two. This bull has also ample depth and heavy quarters, but he does not fill the eye quite so well as the first. Latimer's "Gainford of Saskatoon," a bull of great massiveness, was third. Barron's entry was fourth, and to many it would have been quite in order had he gone further up. He also possesses a splendid head and there is something about him that claims attention. Fifth went to Bowes' "Village Marquis," a bull of remarkable scale and quality, but lacking the high fitting of some of those above him.

Other Bull Classes

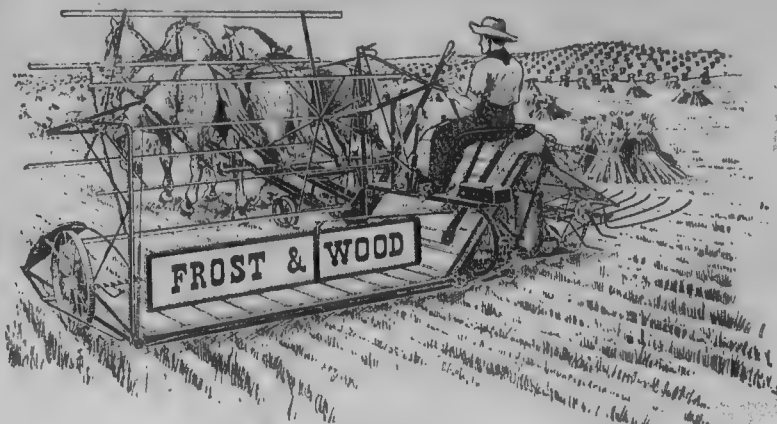
Two-year-olds—Three entries. Yule was first on "Pride's Renown," a young bull with an abundance of flesh evenly distributed. Latimer was second with "Red Major," an imported bull and a worthy representative of the breed. O. H. Patrick, Calgary, had a good entry in third place.

Senior Yearlings.—This was a well-fought-out class. Yule was again at the top, with "Omega Secret," a classy, mellow youngster. Hon. Duncan Marshall was second, with the richly coated "Major," a bull full of character and of a good size. Third went to Barron of Carberry, with "Jubilee Star," of his own raising, a bull with great heart-room and particular merit. Fourth went to Yule on "Village Hero," by "Village Colonel," a good smooth bull with depth of flank, and bred right. Elliott was fifth with "Orange Clipper."

Junior Yearlings.—Another fine class. Elliott was first with "Challenger," a

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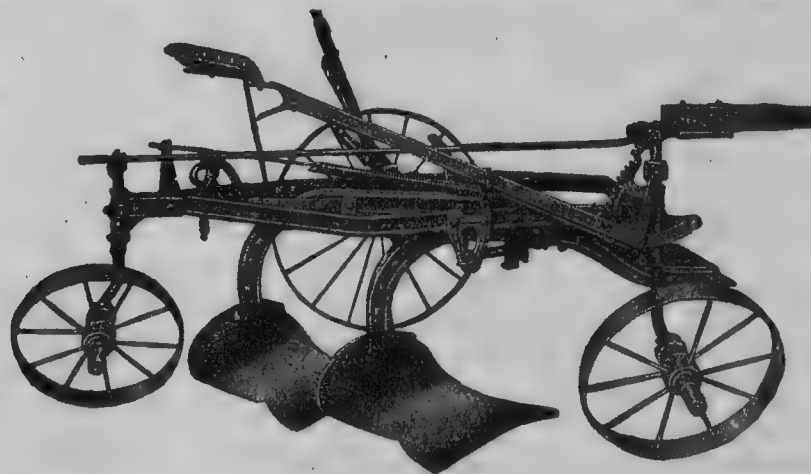
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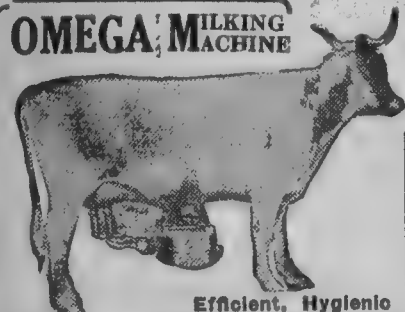


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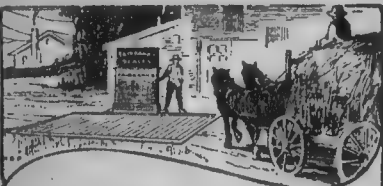
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beautiful smooth youngster of good depth. Wright was second with "Clarence," a remarkably good entry. Barron third and fifth with "Oakland Star" and "Morning Star," and the Hon. Duncan Marshall fourth with a calf of his own breeding, "Jilt King," by "King of Diamonds."

Senior Calf.—A heavy class of eleven good entries. Ralphs was first, with a remarkable mellow-fleshed calf of great promise, "Kimmel Champion," the get of his \$20,000 herd bull "Missie's Prince." This youngster was good enough to win the junior championship. Second went to Barron on "Star of Hope," third, Elliott, on "Newton Perfection," fourth Bowes, fifth Ralphs.

Junior Calf.—First, Barron, on "Conqueror," second, Beeching, on "Tranby Ringleader," third, Elliott, on "Conqueror Crown," fourth and fifth, Wright, on "Tarty's Red Boy" and "Augusta's Golden Count."

Championships

Senior and Grand.—Yule, on "Craven Knight," with reserve on Pride's Renown. Junior—Ralphs, on "Kimmel Champion." Reserve—Yule, on "Omega Secret."

The Shorthorn Females

A good class of seven aged cows faced the judge. Barron was first and third, with "Fairview Baroness Queen," and "Fairview Jubilee Queen," both big roomy matrons and bred by himself. Elliott was second with "Roan Lady," a compact female with good fleshing quality. Beeching took fourth place with "Nonpareil Lady of Syloan," another outstanding female, and Ralphs came fifth with "Lady Stately," a cow with good spread of rib, femininity and depth of covering.

Shorthorn Cow Three Years Old and Over.—Entries in this class must either be giving milk when shown, or have produced a calf since March 1, 1917. Charlie Yule and L. A. Bowes came together here, each showing an outstanding female. Bowes went to the top with "Collynie Best," a cow with a fine carriage, good head and eye. Yule's entry, "Lucille," was a close second.

Two-Year-Old Heifers.—Some of the entries in this class were a little small. Elliott was first, with a big good heifer, carrying her width right through. Short was second, with "Diamond Maid," the smoothest heifer in the class. Barron, third, with a very sweet entry, "Lavender 46th," Yule fourth with "Hampton's Queen," a well fleshed heifer, hardly so good on the back as some of the others. Elliott fifth, and Bowes sixth.

Senior Yearling.—With the exception of one or two animals, a weak class. Barron first and third, with "Oakland Baroness" and "Ciciley's Gem," both deep quartered, well finished heifers. Yule came second, with "Clipper Girl," a well topped entry. Short fourth, Beeching fifth and sixth.

Junior Yearling.—First, Elliott, with an outstanding entry; second, Yule, third Bowes, fourth Short, fifth Wright.

Senior Calf.—This class kept the judge busy for some time, Barron was

again at the top with one of the best animals in the show, "Lavender 47th." Elliott second, Yule third, Bowes fourth.

Junior Calf.—First Ralphs, second Elliott, third Barron, fourth Beeching.

Championships

Senior and Grand Champion.—Bowes, on "Collynie Best." Reserve, Elliott, on "Rosa Hope 21st." Junior Champion, Barron, on "Oakland Baroness." Reserve, Elliott, with "Emma 62nd." Reserve Grand Champion, "Oakland Baroness."

Herd Prizes.—Three, the Get of one Bull—First and fourth, Barron; second, Elliott; third, Ralph. Two, the progeny of one cow.—First and third, Barron; second, Elliott; fourth, Beeching; fifth, Wright. Senior herd—First, Elliott; second, Barron; third, Yule. Junior herd—First, Barron; second, Yule; third, Elliott; fourth, Beeching; fifth, Wright. Three calves under one year—First, Barron; second, Elliott; third, Ralphs; fourth, Beeching.

THE HEREFORDS

The Hereford show at Calgary this year was the best probably ever seen in the Dominion, and as the bulk of the animals were, Alberta owned, it was a distinct achievement for the province.

To Frank Collicut, the owner of the Willow Springs herd, which took the bulk of the prize money, belongs the honor of putting the province of Alberta on the map as far as the Hereford breed is concerned. This herd was out in strong array, and every animal was shown in the pink of condition.

The Willow Springs herd includes in its stock bulls the \$20,000 "Gay Lad 16th" and the \$11,900 "Gay Lad 40th," and these animals got their share of praise-worthy comment from the crowd at the ringside. The other herds were not a bit behind in fitting and quality, and the competition in the majority of the classes was decidedly keen. The exhibitors were Frank Collicut; The Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary; G. E. Fuller, Midnapore, Alta. and Girvin, Sask.; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont. and Ambrose Horning, Cardston, Alta.

The Aged Bulls

Special interest centred in this class. It was a keen fight between The Curtice Cattle Company's entry, "Beau Perfection 48th," and Collicut's "Gay Lad 16th." The former bull is very stylish, has scale and splendid top-line, but lacks a little behind. The latter is good at the tailhead, and has great depth of rib. He is altogether a show bull, and the first place had to be conceded to him, the other taking second. Collicut was third with "Gay Lad 40th," a younger animal, with an impressive head, smooth fleshing, and elegant bloom, lacking just a little of the size of the other two. Clifford was fourth with "Braas Real 6th," a good entry, with plenty of bone.

Other Bull Classes

First, Clifford, on "Beau Dover 7th," a masculine-headed fellow with superior width; second, Fuller, on "Nathan



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Fairfax," also a high-class animal; third and fourth, Clifford.

Junior Yearlings.—First, Collicut, on "Gay Lad 64th," by "Gay Lad 16th," a youngster with a great front, and thick, smooth substance. Second went to the same owner on "Repeater 134th," a bull with a good make-up; third and fourth to Fuller with two good entries, and fifth to Frank Ainsworth, of Olds.

Senior Calf.—First place went to The Curtice Cattle Co., on "Beau Donald 215," but it was only after lengthy deliberation on the judges' part, over Collicut's "Alberta Gay Lad." Both entries were excellent, the first bull being a trifle smoother. Third prize went to Fuller, fourth to Collicut, and fifth to Clifford.

Junior Calf.—First and third to Collicut; second to The Curtice Cattle Co.

Championships

Senior and Grand.—Collicut on "Gay Lad 16th." Reserve, Curtice Cattle Co.'s "Beau Perfection 48th." Junior, Curtice Cattle Co., on "Beau Donald 215th." Reserve, Collicut's "Repeater C."

The Hereford Females

In the aged class first and third went to Collicut, on "Sally," and "Miss Perfection 9th," the former showing all her old bloom and matronly appearance, the later breedier looking, and well-furnished. Clifford was second, with "Miss Armour Fairfax," a smooth cow and a well-known prize-winner of former years. The Curtice Cattle Co. were fourth and fifth, with two fine entries. In the three-year-old cows which have produced a calf since last March, Collicut was first and second.

Two-year-old heifers: Again Collicut went to the top with "Willow Spring Jean," a heifer with a lot of feminine charm. The Curtice Cattle Co. had "Belle Donald," 236, a deep, well-proportioned female, second. Fuller was third. Clifford, fourth; and Collicut, fifth.

Senior yearlings: Clifford was first, with "Perfection Lass V.," Collicut second, with "Miss Repeater 107," third with "Willow Springs Irena," while Curtice was fourth with "Belle Donald 239."

Junior Yearlings: Seven entries in this class. Clifford, first, with "Della," a smooth, nicely-finished heifer; Collicut, second, with "Willow Springs Sally," a thick, trim youngster; fourth, with "Willow Springs Margaret," a heifer whose fault was perhaps a little legginess; Fuller, third and fifth, with "Emma Fairfax," and "Leona Dale," both trim, sweet entries.

Senior calf: Collicut, first, with the well-grown "Willow Spring Ellis," which, if she develops rightly, will make a great cow; second, with the showy "Florence"; Clifford, third, with "Miss Brae Real"; Curtice, fourth, with "Belle Donald 254."

Junior calf: Clifford, first, with "Lady Armour Fairfax," a smooth, lovely handler; Collicut, second, with "Miss Repeater C," a pretty little black. He was also third, fourth and sixth, with Curtice in fifth place.

Championships

Collicut, senior, grand and reserve, with "Sally" and "Miss Repeater 32nd," junior and reserve, Clifford, on "Lady Armour Fairfax," and "Perfection Lass 5th."

Herd prizes: Three, the get of one bull, first, second and fourth, Collicut; third, Clifford; fifth, Curtice. Two, the progeny of one cow, first and third, Curtice; second and fourth, Collicut; fifth, Clifford. Herd, first and fourth, Collicut; second, Curtice; third, Clifford. Junior herd, first and third, Collicut; second, Curtice; third, Clifford. Three calves under one year, first, Curtice; second and fourth, Collicut; third, Clifford.

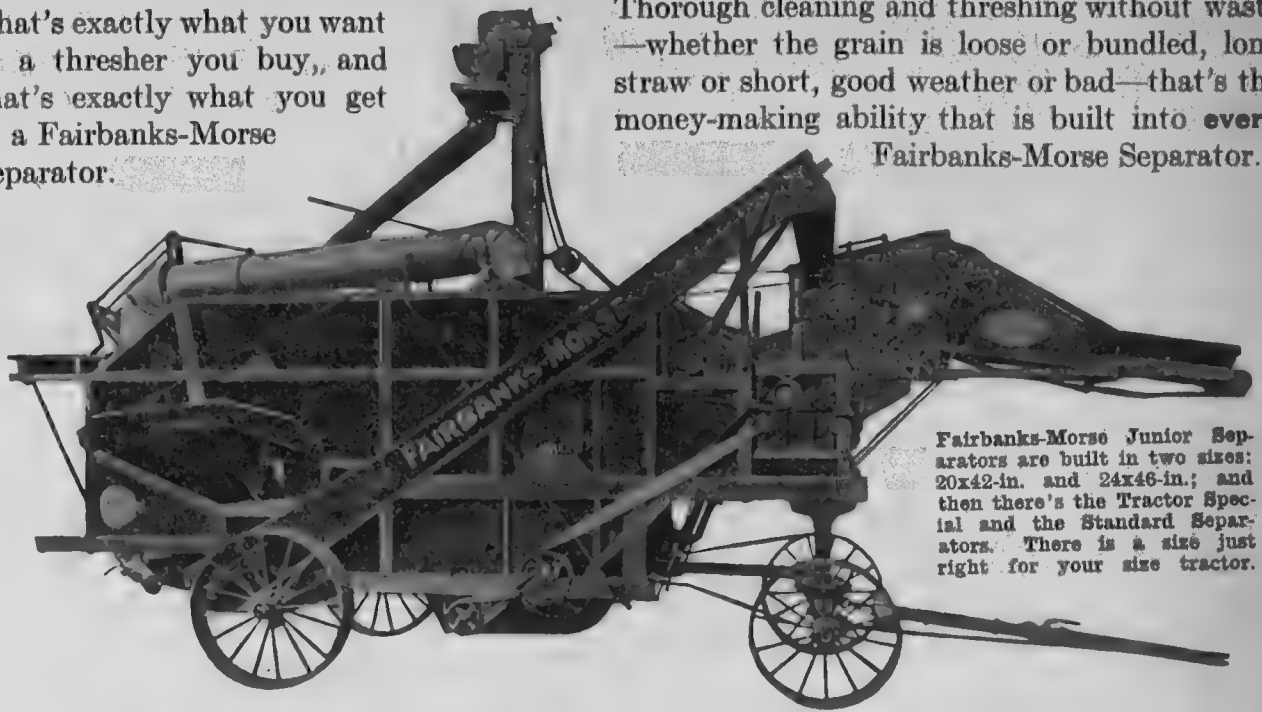
THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The exhibition of the Angus at Calgary this year reflects the expansion of the breed in Alberta, new names appear among the prize winners, and the cattle shown by them reflect interest and ambition. The old breeders, McGregor, of Brandon, and Bowman, of Guelph origin, as in former years furnished the majority of the entries, but it was highly satisfactory to see Pritchard, of Camrose, Noad, of Olds, and

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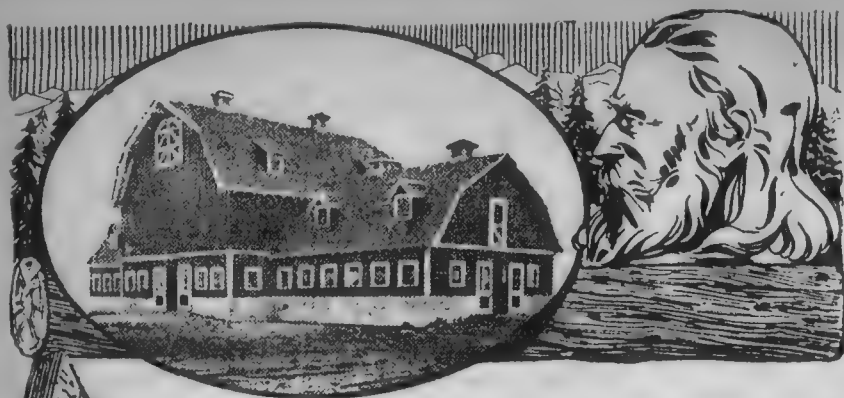
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Clemens, of Sedgewick, so well up in the prize money. It is a matter of regret that want of space prohibits a fuller criticism of the various entries and we are able in many of the classes to give the placings only. In the aged bulls, Noad was first, with Marshall, of Glencarnock, a masculine, low set bull with great carriage; Bowman was second and third with two well-fitted entries, and Pritchard fourth. McGregor had the first three placing in the two-year-olds, all three showing strength, fullness, and well sprung ribs. In senior yearlings, McGregor was first, third and fourth, the first animal, "Blackcap McGregor," a smoothy-covered, stretchy fellow, one of the very best ever brought out by this well-known breeder. Bowman was second with a decidedly impressive animal, "Elm Park Buxom." In junior yearlings, first again went to McGregor on "Glencarnock Laird"; Clemens came second with "Kenyon," an even-lined, blocky deep fellow; Pritchard was third with "Glenrose Edward III." whose breed and character were unmistakable. McGregor was fourth, and Bowman fifth.

Senior calf: Bowman was at the top with "Elm Park Radiator," a close-to-the-ground calf, specially nice at the tail head. He had also the third entry with E. P. Belmont, while McGregor was in second place with "Black Peer," whose depth of rib, and general quality was freely commented on. In the junior calf class, Noad was first with "Donald of Hartburn," a youngster with a lot of strong points; Bowman, second; McGregor, third and fourth, and Pritchard, fifth.

Championships, senior: Noad, on "Marshall of Glencarnock"; reserve, McGregor, on "Pathfinder"; junior, McGregor, on "Black Cap McGregor"; reserve, Noad, on "Donald of Hartburn"; grand champion, "Blackcap McGregor"; reserve, "Marshall of Glencarnock."

Female classes: McGregor had the big majority of the first prizes, while the other exhibitors pretty evenly divided the second and thirds. McGregor had all the championships, as well as the majority of herd prizes; Bowman securing the class for three calves under one year.

RED POLLS

The dual-purpose cow was represented by the herds of Thrubron Bros., Freshfield, Alta., and J. H. and W. E. Elliott, of Irma, Alta. The competition was fairly keen, and the prizes pretty evenly divided. Elliotts' secured the senior and grand championship in bulls, and the same in females. Thrubron Bros. are new exhibitors and had out a good herd.

HOLSTEINS

The show of Holsteins was a very fair average, although some of the herds were not quite so well fitted as in former years. Entries were forwarded from Jos. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.; Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.; P. Pallesen, Calgary; Clark and Sims, Stonewall, Man.; and Richard Atkins, Calgary. Laycock was first in the aged bull, the two-year-old and yearling bull classes. Clark and Sims took similar honors in senior yearlings and junior calves, while Atkins won the senior calf class. The male and grand championship went to Laycock, while the junior went to Atkins. In the aged cow class, Pallesen was first; Clark and Sims in the two-year-olds. Laycock in senior and junior yearlings, and Bevington in senior and junior calves. The balance of the prize money was pretty evenly divided. Pallesen secured the senior female and grand championship, and Bevington the reserve. Laycock had the junior honor. In the herd classes, Atkins got the specials for three, the get of one bull, and two, the progeny of one cow, Laycock being runner-up in both cases. Laycock was first in both senior and junior herds, with Bevington second. In the class for three calves under one year, Atkins was first, Bevington second, and Clark and Sims third.

THE AYRSHIRES

Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta.; Laycock and McDonald, Calgary, and W. L. Barker, Calgary, were the exhibitors in the Ayrshire classes. A decided improvement was seen this year in the Laycock and McDonald herd and they merited their share of the prize money. This herd got first and fourth in aged



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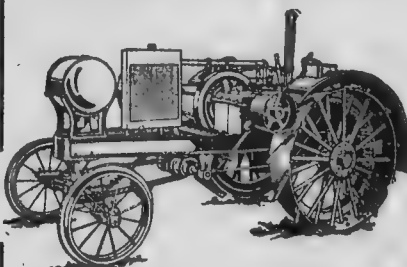
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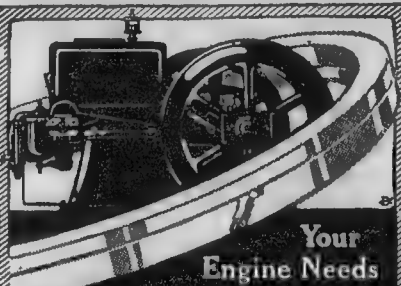
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bulls, first in junior yearling, senior and grand championships, and reserve junior championship. They also won the special for two, the progeny of one cow.

The well-known herd of Rowland Ness captured first in two-year-old bulls; first, second and third in the senior calf class; the same places in the junior calf class, reserve senior and grand championships and junior championship. In females the Ness herd took first and second places in every class, with the exception of the senior yearlings, in which class W. Pillidge, Calgary, won the red ribbon and with this entry got the junior female championship, and reserve grand championship. In senior heifer calves, Laycock and McDonald were second. Ness won the senior and grand championships for females.

He also won the specials for three, the get of one bull, the senior and junior herds, three calves under one year, four animals the get of one sire and two animals, the progeny of one cow.

JERSEYS

The Western Stock Ranches had out a herd of nine very highclass animals and had the awards all their own way.

SHEEP

There was a large exhibit of sheep at Calgary this year, and some of the breeds came out very strong, especially Oxfords, Shropshires and Suffolks. The entries were high-class and well-fitted. In Shropshires, Archie McEwan, Brantford, Ont.; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; Norman Harrison, Priddis; Geo. Walters, Delacour; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain; W. J. Hoover, Camrose; and Gavin Jack, Calgary, were the principal exhibitors. Skinner and McEwan divided the money pretty evenly between them. Skinner had championship on ram and McEwan on ewe. Walters had both championships for Alberta breeds. Oxfords were the largest exhibit of the sheep show, the Western Stock Ranches, Calgary; H. S. Currie, Castor; Geo. Walters, Delacour; Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont.; and Barbour and Sons, Hillsbury, Ont. being exhibitors. Currie, the Western Stock Ranches and Arkell, had the majority of the prizes. Arkells secured the championship for ram, and Currie for ewe, while Currie had the Alberta-bred championship for ram, and Walters for ewe, with the Western Stock Ranches reserve in both. In Suffolks, Bowman, of Guelph, had the best of matters, although the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., of Medicine Hat, had some fine entries. In Southdowns, Skinner, Arkell and Hoover and Sons were the principal exhibitors. Skinner secured both open and Hoover and Sons both Alberta-bred championships. Archie McEwan, Brantford, had things his own way in Hampshires, as had Dr. O. H. Patrick, Calgary, in Lincolns, Cotswolds and Karakules.

SWINE

Swine were not quite as large a show this year, several old-time exhibitors being conspicuous by their absence. In Berkshires, Gilbert, Stony Plain; Elliott, Irma; Wright, Drinkwater, and the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. had each out good herds. Gilbert had the best of matters all through. Yorks were well represented by Thos. Laycock, Calgary, the judge commenting very highly on his exhibit. The Millers, of Strathmore, had the only exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys, while Gilbert had things coming his way in Tamworths, his only competitor being Wm. Shuttleworth, Ogden, Alta. Hampshires were well represented by W. J. Hoover and Sons, of Batter Lake, Alta. Henry Bros., Bottrel, had an exhibit of Poland-Chinas, while the prizes for grade and bacon hogs went to Gilbert and the Canada Land and Irrigation Co.



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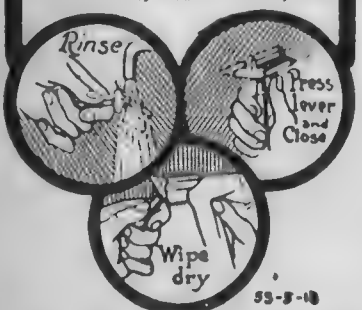
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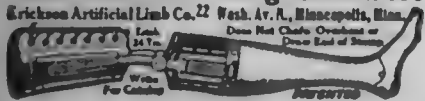
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Mr. McKenzie's Eastern Trip Found Prospects Bright for the Farmers' Movement East of the Lakes

MR. Roderick McKenzie returned to Winnipeg about July 1 from a trip through Eastern Canada, on which he attended the big farmers' meeting in Toronto, took in the manufacturers' convention in Montreal, visited the newly formed provincial association in New Brunswick, and looked into the possibilities of organization in Quebec. Speaking at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture regarding his impressions of the situation in the east, Mr. McKenzie said:—

"I left Winnipeg on June 3 and planned the trip so as to attend the U.F.O. meeting in Toronto. I may be all wrong, but my opinion is that that Toronto meeting was the most important gathering of farmers ever held in that city. Underlying the whole meeting was the fact that the farmers realized that in the past they had left the handling of their public affairs to others, but that the time had come when they had to get together and look after their own interests. I spent two days in Montreal attending the meetings of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Their meetings were very interesting. What most impressed me was the tone of voice and the attitude of mind displayed by those in attendance. They are out and out for all the protection they can get. There was no cloaking of matters as far as that was concerned. An outcome of the convention was the suggestion that they arrange a meeting with the farmers was approved, with the object of getting the Grain Growers to co-operate with them in appointing a committee to draw up a tariff schedule.

New Brunswick Coming Along

"Last spring I received an invitation from New Brunswick to attend their meeting in May. I could not go down, but got Mr. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, to attend. Mr. Morrison did so, and got in some good work down there in New Brunswick. The meeting resulted in the formation of a provincial association along similar lines to those followed in Ontario. They also formed a trading company with a capital of \$9,000, \$1,500 of which was subscribed. Their plan down there was to organize strongly in one county and then spread out over the province. They are now well organized in Carleton and Victoria counties, the president of their provincial organization being Mr. A. L. Smith, a prominent farmer living near Woodstock, N.B. Mr. Smith has sons living in Alberta. He has been up here every summer for six years and has not neglected the opportunity of familiarizing himself with the farmers' movement in the west. In some districts the U.F.N.B. have been very successful in organizing. One club has 149 members, and another, located at Woodstock, has 230 members. In some districts the conditions favor organization. Along the St. John river, for instance, the farmers are settled very closely together along the river front and it is not difficult for them to get together.

"I found that farming conditions down there vary very much. In the valleys the farmers are comparatively prosperous, while in the higher lands, which are just being converted from timberlands to farms, the communities are in the formative stage. At a little place called Hampton, for instance, which is only 22 miles from St. John's, we went out to address a meeting. The village is two miles from the station. This village is kept up by a sawmill, the farmers in the neighborhood making part of their living by furnishing supplies to the working men. I was met at the station by a farmer and on the way out asked him some questions to get familiar with the situation. He informed me that he had been 20 years on his farm, and had ten acres under crop. More wheat, he said, had been sown this year than usual. The amount sown by the farmers varied from one peck to four bushels, not per acre, but per farm. Last spring, between April

7 and May, 15 he had cleared up three and one-half acres and sowed it to wheat. This gives some idea of the difficulty in getting agriculture established in the country which is in the transition stage from timber to farming. When we got to the meeting we found a group of farmers standing at the door. They were very much concerned because the saw-mill which had been established 60 or 70 years ago, and which kept the village up, was being closed. Capitalists from the United States had bought up the timber limit and closed up the mill, with the object of turning the proposition over to making pulpwood. The question was, what would they do without the sawmill?"

At some of the meetings in these districts there were not many in attendance. The reason given to Mr. McKenzie was, "you can't get the farmers out when the pulp will peel." June and July, when the sap is rising, is, it appears, the only time when peeling can be done and many farmers were too busy to attend organization meetings.

Mr. McKenzie is fully convinced that the people of New Brunswick are ready for organization. The farmers are going at it in the right spirit and they will accomplish it themselves. They will meet with opposition from the politicians. The government down there has been promoting agricultural societies. They encourage the societies to buy flour and feed co-operatively. The policy is for the government to put dollar for dollar into these societies besides paying a provincial superintendent's salary. At one of the meetings a Baptist preacher, who appeared to be quite familiar with the farmers' movement, pointed out to the audience the difference between the agricultural societies and the United Farmers of New Brunswick, emphasizing the educational aspect of the farmers' movement. He came out strongly in favor of the U.F.N.B.

In Kent county Mr. McKenzie attended a meeting held in a settlement of French Canadians. The local priest was chairman of the meeting. They did not know English very well, but the priest interpreted any portions of the address which they did not understand thoroughly. He was very sympathetic towards the movement, and took pains to explain that he was strongly in favor of any movement which would assist the farmers. He also stated that he would distribute literature.

"Altogether the situation in New Brunswick, including the districts settled by the French, is very encouraging," said Mr. McKenzie. "The greatest need is for literature, and I think the Canadian Council of Agriculture should see to it that the right kind of literature, some of it printed in the French language, is made available for these people."

In Buckingham, about 20 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa river, Mr. McKenzie addressed a local organization which called itself the United Farmers of Quebec. Members believed that this was the nucleus of an organization which would later spread through the province. They also were very enthusiastic, but their great need was for literature.

At Montreal, Mr. McKenzie spent a couple of days looking into a co-operative proposition which was under the control of a very energetic and capable young man. He had some sort of a connection with a great number of co-operative enterprises in the province. He stated that there were about 1,500 different kinds of co-operative enterprises with which he had connection including co-operative cheese factories, creameries and purchasing associations. His proposition is to supply a large number of these associations with goods of one kind and another.

"My experience with the French-Canadians here and in other places led me to believe that naturally they are free traders, and that if we can get them away from the control of politicians they will be a great factor in our movement," concluded Mr. McKenzie.



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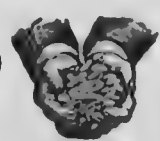
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By Prof. F. W. Brodrick

MATERIALS containing some form of arsenic have, for many years, been used as sprays for the control of leaf-eating insects. Their value as insecticidal sprays has depended to a considerable extent on their purity and the care with which the sprays were prepared.

For many years the commonest arsenical on the market was Paris Green. As Paris Green is a mixture of a number of materials, it has varied more or less in quality. During recent years it has been increasingly difficult to get Paris Green of good quality. Since the opening of the war, the price has been on the increase, until, at the present time, it is practically prohibitive.

Arsenate of Lead

As a valuable substitute for Paris Green, arsenate of lead may be used in either the paste or the powdered form. Better results are, as a rule, being obtained from the powdered form than from the paste as it seems to retain its potency for a greater length of time. It has some advantages over Paris Green in that it is safer to use, sticks to the leaves better, and, at present, is lower in price. Arsenate of lead in commercial form may be obtained now at most points throughout Western Canada. It should be used in the proportion of two pounds of powdered arsenate to forty gallons of water.

Arsenate of Lime

Another arsenate which is rapidly finding its way on the market is calcium arsenate or arsenate of lime. It can also be purchased in the powdered or paste form. It is quite as effective as arsenate of lead and somewhat cheaper. It can be easily applied and is safe to use. It is marketed in a commercial form known as "Calpoiso." Another commercial form of the product is put out by a Toronto firm. We have not as yet

made a test of this product but, undoubtedly, it would be quite effective.

Home-made Arsenate of Lime

Where the commercial forms of calcium arsenate are not readily available, a very good home-made form of this preparation may be made from the following formula:—

Sodium arsenate, fused, dry powdered (65% As 105) 10 lbs.
Fresh stone lime 6 lbs.
Water 2 gallons

Dissolve the sodium arsenate in one and a half gallons of hot water. Place the stone lime in a wooden container and pour the remaining half-gallon of water over it to start slaking. If this quantity of water is not sufficient to start slaking vigorously, add a little more. When slaking is well under way, pour in the sodium arsenate solution and stir continuously until all slaking has ceased. If necessary, add a little more water to prevent burning. The resulting product will be a thick paste. Any liquid which appears on the top of this paste in settling should be drawn off and discarded. This material should be used at the rate of three to four pounds to 40 gallons of water. Dissolve the paste in a small quantity of water (preferably hot), and strain through a piece of coarse sacking or a fine mesh screen to remove any pieces which might clog the sprayer. In order to get good results, it is necessary to use good, freshly burned lime with a high-grade calcium.

A few points that are worthy of note in the application of all sprays are:—

1. Use only materials that are relatively fresh and of good quality.
2. Observe care in the preparation of sprays to see that all of the ingredients go into complete solution.
3. Keep solution in a constant state of agitation during application, to ensure a uniform quality of the solution.

Cutting and Curing Alfalfa

How to Secure the Quality and Highest Feeding Value

IN cutting and curing hay in general, the importance of securing the best possible quality of the highest feeding value is often not fully realized and, as a result, hay is not always cut at the proper time. It is often cut too late. This practice may result in somewhat heavier crops being harvested but, alas, what is gained in tonnage is generally lost in quality. This is especially true with regard to alfalfa cut too late.

There is no hay crop that requires closer attention at harvesting time than does alfalfa, for the reason that there is no hay crop in which the effect of mistakes in the cutting and curing are likely to be more pronounced. It is therefore of particular importance that alfalfa hay be cut and cured in the most careful manner.

Time to Cut

As the value of alfalfa as a hay crop largely depends on its ability to furnish more than one crop a season, it is obvious that cutting should be so timed as to secure not only the best possible first crop but also the heaviest possible second crop. The second crop is produced by new growth starting from the crown of the roots at a time when the plants have reached their greatest vegetative vigor. This stage generally coincides with the appearance of the blossoms.

There is no advantage in cutting before the second growth is started; on the other hand, however, there are grave objections to delaying cutting any length of time after the second growth begins to appear. If cutting is delayed too long, the second growth may be cut off by the mower, the result being that the second crop is reduced and delayed. Too late cutting is also likely to cause considerable shattering of leaves in the curing of the hay, resulting in a pronounced lessening of

the quantity of the hay secured and a lowering of its feeding value.

It is generally advocated that alfalfa should be cut when "one-tenth in bloom" or a little earlier. The one-tenth in bloom rule applies fairly accurately, generally speaking, but it is by no means invariably reliable. In a wet season the blossoming time is generally delayed and, when the blossoms begin to appear, the second growth may be so tall that it will be cut off by the mower. The safest guide as to time of cutting is therefore not the appearance of the blossoms, but the appearance of the new growth from the crown of the roots. Alfalfa should be cut when the new growth is anywhere from half an inch to one inch long.

Making the Alfalfa Hay

Alfalfa hay may be cured either in the windrow or in coils.

There are some objections to windrow curing, the principal one being that losses are likely to be incurred through shattering of the leaves. On the other hand the windrow curing is preferred by many, as it involves less hand labor than curing in coils.

The best hay is obtained through curing in coils. Coil-cured alfalfa hay has generally a better color and aroma than hay cured in the windrow. It is also likely to become less dusty and to be of a greater feeding value, because there are fewer chances of losing the leaves through shattering. Coil curing can be recommended whenever labor is available. How soon after cutting the hay should be coiled, depends largely on weather conditions. In hot weather and bright sunshine hay cut in the morning may be raked and coiled in the afternoon of the same day. If the weather is cloudy and somewhat cool, it may be fit to coil the day after it is cut. It should be coiled when well

Continued on Page 20

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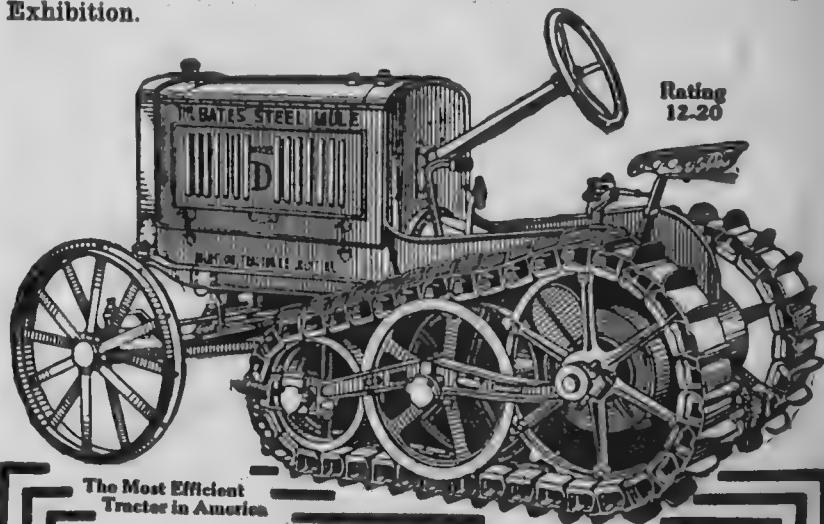
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Farmers' Financial Directory

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The safest method of sending money abroad is by a Canadian Bank of Commerce Draft. The cost is moderate. Apply to this branch for particulars.

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Every Farmer realizes the profits in Bacon Hogs at present prices.

The only question in his mind is, "Where can I get the money to buy brood sows and pigs to fatten?"

The Merchants Bank gladly makes loans to assist capable farmers in increasing their holdings of live stock.

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Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Mixed Farming Lands

THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

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Union Trust Company

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Canada Life Building
REGINA, SASK.

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Question: Why is it wiser to have The Standard Trusts Company administer your Estate than to have it settled by an individual?

Answer: Because The Standard Trusts Company offers an equipment and experience which cannot be expected from an individual. It has many years' experience behind it. Its officers and counsel know what legal steps are necessary. Its accounting department is organized and systematic. It suffers from no illness or personal incapacity of the individual, hence continuity of service. Its vaults safeguard and protect the Estate's property. It offers accommodation for all financial transactions which may be necessary in connection with the winding up of Estates.

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THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

Winnipeg Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge Vancouver

Business and Finance

SOMETHING of the closeness of the economic relationship between Canada and the United States at the present time is revealed in the following excerpt from a recent speech delivered in Cleveland, Ohio, by Sir Herbert Ames, of Montreal. Since this statement was made, the suggestions which it contains have been generally adopted by the United States government. He said:—

"You are granting credits to Great Britain and her Allies to be expended for foodstuffs and munitions produced in America. You already permit a limited portion of this British credit to be employed in buying farm products in Canada. If the amount rendered available for this purpose can be increased it will help exchange and enable our Canadian farmers to better meet their share of the burden of war.

"You require immediately immense quantities of munitions, explosives, chemicals, aeroplanes, ships and general war supplies. Where Canadian facilities for making these things already exist, and where they have not as yet been created in the United States, why not let our factories do the work? We have spent Allied capital on bricks and mortar, on plant and machinery to produce what the fighting men need.

"Is it not a waste of our precious resources for you to make new capital outlay for the same purpose while our factories may be running at half capacity? We have passed the experimental stage, not without paying for the experience. We can now produce munitions that will pass the most exacting test. We can deliver on schedule time. Would it not be a wise husbanding of our resources for you to utilize our already existent facilities and, where new industries must be created employ your energy and capital to that end?

"We have 500 factories equipped for doing war work. Unless they can be kept busy depression in Canada will follow. Our working people will be out of employment. They are for the most part members of the same international trade unions as your own. I am confident that organized labor in the United States would not be unwilling to share with organized labor in Canada the opportunity of earning a livelihood, since upon our Canadian workmen being able to do this, depends their ability to carry the war burden.

"Again let it be remembered that Canada before the war, was a borrowing nation. The public works carried on by our governments, railway and public service corporations, came from Great Britain. This source of supply has been cut off. Yet there are still legitimate developments which require capital. For us there is but one place to seek it, and that is from you.

"During the war when your government is putting large loans upon the American market, you naturally discourage other issues, but if you can permit Canada to place a limited amount of governmental, municipal and other securities upon your markets it will help us to no small extent.

"Much of our war work is dependent upon American raw material and upon supplies that enter through American ports. Your war regulations are onerous, designed no doubt, to prevent the export of materials which your own industries require. We ask you, however, to share these raw materials with us and to give us that favorable treatment which our adhesion to a common cause may be deemed to merit."

That for 1917 is quite double the figure of 1909. The expansion corresponds generally with that in commercial and general capital insofar as it is represented by insurable goods and buildings. The greater share of the business is done by British companies, which in the matter of fire underwriting, with connections extending practically over the world, lead all others. The records show that in 1917 the cash received in premiums and losses paid were divided as follows:—

	Premiums	Losses
British Co.'s	\$16,291,000	\$8,397,000
U.S. and other Co.'s	10,082,000	5,636,000
Canadian Co.'s	4,895,000	2,411,000
	\$31,268,000	\$16,427,000

The losses paid amounted to 52.54 per cent. of the premiums received. This is a moderate figure, almost two per cent. under that of 1916. There are, of course, wide variations in the experience of different companies. Some of the larger companies, carrying each over a hundred millions in risks, had losses under the average, some falling under 40 per cent. of the premiums received. On the other hand there were companies whose losses paid amounted to 60, 70 and 80 per cent. of their premium receipts, and, in exceptionally trying cases, to 110 and 144, and in one case to 388 per cent. It is this liability to exceptional losses that makes fire underwriting at times seem more like a lottery than a business enterprise. The most careful management of widespread business will at times meet a conflagration, and on this continent the risk of disasters like those of St. John, Boston and Baltimore seems greater than elsewhere. When a city is devastated the strong companies concerned draw upon their reserves to meet their losses and the weak ones go out of business.

The experience of Canadian companies is that it takes from 30 to 35 per cent. of the amount of premiums received to pay the management expenses. Though the figures seem high, it is a result of the peculiarities of the business, and it may hardly be expected that it will be greatly reduced. When the average of 33 per cent. is added to the average rate of losses paid to premiums received of 52.54 per cent. last year, the amount available for building up the reserve is not excessive, all things considered; and it is the average of all the companies that must be considered when dealing with the matter in a broad way. It is not encouraging to promoters of municipal fire underwriting proposals.

The records of the Department of Finance go back to 1869. They show that in the intervening years fire underwriters collected as premiums for policies \$482,009,000 and paid out for losses \$288,669,000. The figures only in part illustrate the cost of fires to the people of Canada. It can hardly be said that the records from year to year show that the situation is improving; though much is being said and considerable is being done; not only in providing means for suppressing a fire after it breaks out, but in methods of construction and devices to prevent fires. The records, however, cannot cover this phase of a great case, and it may be that, compared with the value of property liable to destruction, the yearly losses decline as knowledge of public and private duty in the connection increases and communities learn that fire premiums go up where fire preventive measures are neglected.—Montreal Gazette.

Fire Insurance

The fire insurance companies doing business in Canada and reporting to the Department of Finance at Ottawa had another fairly satisfactory year in 1917. They number 96 in all, 24 being Canadian, 30 British and 42 United States and foreign. They do a steadily expanding business. The main figures of their statements, covering 85 per cent. of all the fire underwriting done in Canada show the total of the risks carried at the end of 1916 amounted to \$3,720,058,000, and these had increased by December 31 last to \$4,166,011,000. The sums are enormous.

Private Jenkins, home from France, was seated in the village inn one evening surrounded by a group of admirers. "I suppose," said old Farmer Wurzel, "ye had some narrow escapes out yonder."

"Well," answered the Tommy, "nothing to speak of much, but I remember one night I felt like a drink, so I goes down to the estaminet. I'd just got me 'and on the door-knob, when just then old Fritz sent one of 'is big ones over right on the house, and, believe me, it knocked the 'ole blooming show down, and left me standing there, silly like, with the knob of the door in me 'and."



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For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

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Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

35,000 Acres of Land For Sale

Lands under lease until 1st June, 1920, but possession could probably be obtained about 1st June, 1919.

The lands belonging to The New Walrond Rancho Company, Limited, situated in Southern Alberta, fifteen miles north of Canadian Pacific Railway, Cowley Station, Crow's Nest Pass Branch.

This is one of the most ideal Dairying and Mixed Farming blocks of land for colonization purposes in all Alberta.

Folders, with maps showing Townships and Sectional Sub-Divisions and descriptive text, sent on application to—

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Effect your Hail Insurance with the
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The thoughtful and intelligent farmer finds he needs protection against disaster and which will assure him of that which is so essential, viz: Peace of Mind.
The farmer also needs Sound Judgment as from whom he should seek protection. The following is the answer:—

THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO., OF LONDON, ENGLAND
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Whether land is improved or unimproved, consult

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Widespread organization and policy of the company insures reliable information and fair dealing to both buyer and seller. List your land at once if you want it sold.

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The safety of the property you leave to your family depends largely on the appointment of a suitable executor and trustee.

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Write for booklet about our service.

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Capital paid-up, \$1,500,000
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Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

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Your money will earn from 5% to 8 per cent. or 12 per cent. today with absolute security if carefully invested. Our—

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Members Montreal Stock Exchange

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 16 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 21tf

HORSES

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS OF two and three-year-old mares that will at maturity weigh from 13 to 14 hundred pounds. The three-year-olds are bred to a shire, weighing a ton. The owner of these horses is at the front. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to A. Laysell, Calgary, Alta. 28-2

CAR HORSES FOR SALE, 3 TO 5 YEARS, weights 1100 to 1350 lbs. Cheap for cash, or trade for cattle or sheep. Lester Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask. 28-4

MOSIMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IM- porters of pure-bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 13tf

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

SWINE

A LIMITED NUMBER OF GOOD YORKSHIRE boars and sows of April farrow for sale. Price during July \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00 each. Also three extra nice young Shorthorn bulls, sired by Shenley Sunbeam (97475), Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 28-2

IMPROVED PURE BRED YORKSHIRES— Young pigs of both sexes for sale. All stock. Irving Jones, Prairie Home Farm, Glen Ewen, Sask. 28-5

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

CHESTER WHITES, PURE-BRED—AM OFFER- ing choice spring pigs of both sexes, unrelated, at reasonable prices. J. H. George, Three Hills, Alta. 27-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE, 8 weeks old, \$15 each. C. W. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask. 27-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, ALL AGES, from prize-winning stock. Write, G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 27-5

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR sale. Price \$15.00 f.o.b. Gull Lake. C. E. Dunmire & Son, Box 147, Gull Lake. 28-3

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, 8 TO 10 weeks old, for sale. Pedigree registered in purchaser's name. \$12 each. Frank O'Higgins, Wauchop, Sask. 29-2

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, BOTH sexes, for sale. April litters. Write to Chas. R. Smith, Lorraine, Alberta. 28-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 WEEKS old, at \$12.00 each. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta. 29-3t

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE— Choice May pigs of both sexes with pedigree. J. H. Elsey, Adanac, Sask. 29-4

BERKSHIRE PIGS, 8 TO 10 WEEKS. BOARS, \$15.00; sows, \$12.00. Pedigrees applied for. R. Magee, Wolseley, Sask. 29-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—A FEW UN- related pairs and a big bunch of choice April boars. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask. 29-3

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 26-tf

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, YEAR; SIRE, McOpa's Pride (8755); dam, Highland Lady Clare 2nd (9328). Good individual. First \$150. A. C. Anderson, Dubuo, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, weight 1,650, rising four years. A snap for quick sale. Price \$275.00. F. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man. 29-2

SHORTHORNS—TWO REGISTERED BULLS; ready for service. Price \$150. Flury Bros., Battleford, Sask. 29-2

NUMBER OF COWS AND HEIFERS WITH calves at foot for sale. H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 28-4

SHORTHORN BULLS, SIX MONTHS TO TWO years. Good stock. Right prices. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask. 27-4

RED-POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

OATS

FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS OF GOOD feed oats. Kjellander Bros., Wilcox, Sask. 26-5

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN EXHIBIT—WE CORDIALLY invite all Farmers Visiting Brandon Fair to inspect our Exhibit, Manufacturers' Building. J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WANTED—WINTER RYE. STATE PRICE and quantity. John Kruse, No. 25, Swift Current, Sask.

WANTED—FALL RYE SEED. QUOTE PRICE and quantity. David Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 20-2

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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SHEEP—50 MIXED, LIGHT GRADE SHROP- shire and range ewes, \$17.00 per head if taking bunch. One Shorthorn bull, 12 months, red, \$100.00. Fine Berkshire boar, 12 months, \$50.00. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 25-45 TWIN CITY TRACTOR, run only one season; La Crosse plows, six bottom independent beam power lift, complete with breaker and stubble bottoms and four sets of shears; two ten-foot double I.H.C. engine discs, bought new this year; a 32-56 Sawyer-Massey separator, run only four days; Rumley 425-gallon kerosene tank. Will sell all together or separate. Will sell cheap if quick sale can be made. Write Box 279, Medicine Hat, Alta.

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 23tf

STUMP PULLERS—ONE ONLY, HAND POWER, slightly used, but in excellent condition. Only reason for selling is that every stump on farm has been pulled. Write quickly. Apply Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 SAWYER-MASSEY steam threshing outfit complete, in good order. Cash or terms. For particulars write Fred Thomas, Benito, Man. 29-2

FOR SALE—J. L. CASE 75-HORSE STEAM engine, 40-60 Case separator, 2 tanks, 13 inch chopper. In A1 order. John Grant, Ethelwyn, Alta.

FOR SALE—20 H.P. CASE STEAM ENGINE, 32 x 56 Advance separator complete, in good shape. Terms to suit purchaser. E. C. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask. 29-2

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

STEELE MULE 13-30 H.P. TRACTOR. OVER- hauled. See it. Buying larger outfit. Rastall Limited, Broadview, Sask. 24-11

FOR SALE—WHITE'S SEPARATOR, 36-60, or will trade for a small one. For particulars apply Fred Hunt, Young, Sask. 28-3

RED RIVER SPECIAL SEPARATOR, 22-36; blower and weigher, in good shape, \$700.00. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 29-2

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—25-H.P. NICHOLS AND SHEPARD steam engine, in good running order, at a bargain. Terms to responsible parties. Box 93, Central Butte, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE TEN-BOTTOM engine gang, \$400, half cash. Cockshutt ten-bottom engine gang, \$500, half cash. H. Laird, Tate, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE—A RUSTAD SWIVEL HOPPER portable grain elevator, almost new, at big discount for quick sale. Apply to 408 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN-FOOT DOUBLE EN- gine disc, good as new. Ted Jorgensen, Pambrun, Sask. 28-2

INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS FOR SALE, used only two years. Price \$300. Apply Basil Smook, Vito, Man.

FOR SALE—TWO MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER hitches for engine, good as new. Price \$60.00. Andrew Lees, Jr., Parkburg, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—ONE WATERLOO BOY 3-H.P. engine with magneto and belt; a bargain for quick sale. Apply Adanac Grain Company

FOR SALE, CHEAP—SHEAF LOADER, NEW. W. Bolingbroke, Greene, Sask. 29-4

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.

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	Livestock	Poultry	General	Total
The Guide	5172	4441	7415	17028
Second Paper	3542	3778	3137	10439
Third Paper	1306	1482	2334	5122

You will note that The Guide carried more than both the other papers combined. These letters show the reason why:—

Springside, Sask.

Your paper gets business where others fail. I am well satisfied with advertising in The Guide and I will continue to advertise as long as I have anything for sale.

W. C. DAVIS.

North Battleford, Sask.

I had great success with advertising in your paper, or rather our paper, for it is the best farming paper I have ever seen. I had men coming from all directions to look at my stock (Belgian horses) and it didn't take me long to sell what I wanted to sell.

GUSTAVE NACHTEGAELE.

Hafford, Sask.

The results are beginning to come in by every mail. You may be interested to know we have discontinued advertising in any other papers as we can sell all we raise by a few ads. in your paper.

BALMOSSIE FARMS LTD.

If there is anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange, send in your advertisement today. The rate is economical, five cents per word, payable in advance.

WINNIPEG The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide MANITOBA

The Grain Growers' Guide

POULTRY

JULY SALE OF BUFF ORPINGTONS—HENS, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; cocks, \$3.00. White Leghorns—Hens, \$1.25 to \$2.00 each; cocks, \$4.00. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man.

DOGS

FOR SALE—MY BLACK COCKER SPANIELS; six bitches, all winners, good duck dogs; ten puppies; no fancy price. Also Spaded Pointer, perfect gun dog, retrieve land or water, price \$35. W. T. Oates, Redcliff, Alta.

WANTED—GOOD WORKING, MATURE COL- lie dog. Give description and price first letter. Wm. Schwandt, Turtleford, Sask.

FOR SALE—PAIR PEDIGREED RUSSIAN wolfhounds, 9 months old. Tom Howell, Findlater, Sask.

FARM LANDS

FARM FOR SALE—\$5,000 WILL HANDLE A valuable three-quarter section farm, adjoining the village of Frohisher, Sask. Beautiful lay of good clay land, 420 acres under cultivation, two quarters fenced with 7 strand wire. Good house with cement basement; barn 28 x 42, cement floors, with 16 foot lean-to; drive shed 26 x 40; granary 14 x 28; hen house 14 x 18, etc.; all well painted; and a 6-inch deep well. Neighbors are Ontario and Scotch settlers, well fixed and have made their money right there. School and church. C.P.R. and G.T.P. run through the village. Farm connected up with long distance and rural telephones. This farm can be bought with or without crop. The owner is retiring on account of ill health, and the proposition is a snap for the man who can handle it. Terms, \$5,000 cash, balance arranged. If interested, write, wire or phone R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 27-3

CHOICE RANCH FOR SALE—1,900 ACRES, composed of 960 deeded land and about 940 lease, in the foot hills, 30 miles west of Calgary. Railway station right at ranch gate. Good motor road from Calgary. Lots of grass, hay and water. Very best of black loam soil. 200 cultivated for feed. Part seeded timothy and brome. Very best running spring water at buildings and in every pasture. Two sets buildings. Good corrals. Good shelter for winter feed. All well fenced and cross fenced. Price, deeded land, \$26.00 acre with \$7,000.00 cash, or \$2,000.00 down and \$5,000.00 this fall. Balance arranged. Lease transferred free. This is one of the very best ranches in Alberta, in a district where there is seldom snow enough to prevent winter grazing. Not more than one ton hay per head required. J. C. Leslie and Co., 301 Beveridge Block, Calgary. 29-3

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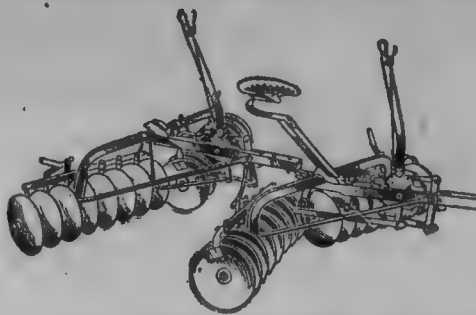
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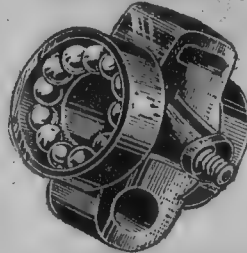
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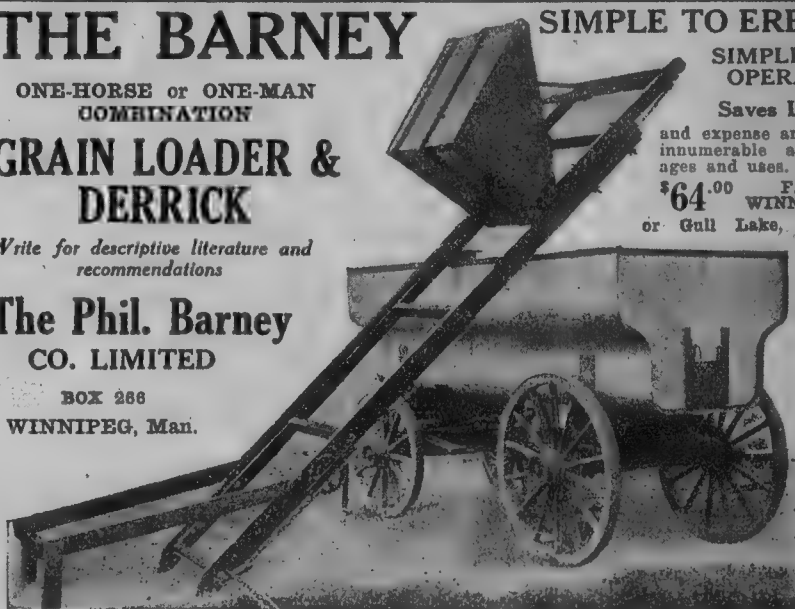
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The Deeper Life

The Heart of Christianity

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

AMONG those who share the characteristic spirit of our day, there is, perhaps, only one heresy. Doubt or questioning or large variation from what has been counted orthodoxy, are permitted in regard to all ecclesiastical forms and ceremonies and politics, in regard to the nature of the mysterious life beyond death (which, however, was never less doubted) and even in regard to the character and authority of the Bible. Tolerance seems generally to be extended to the doubt or denial of almost every Christian doctrine except one, and that is the divinity of Jesus. Not only among enrolled members of the Christian church, but among multitudes who have no avowed connection with the church, the denial or even the doubting of that doctrine excites uneasiness, if not reprehension. I do not mean that every man who finds himself unable to accept the true and full divinity of Jesus is regarded by thoughtful Christians as morally defective, but he excites a sense of danger or serious irregularity. The average congregation today has grown accustomed to all sorts of views in the pulpit. There is only one opinion which it finds intolerable. That Jesus Christ is God may be described in the old theological phrase as "the article of a standing or of a falling church."

The tenacity with which, in an age of unchecked criticism, the church clings to this one doctrine ceases to be strange when one remembers how the church came to this conviction. Nothing could be farther from the truth than to suppose that the church accepted this doctrine on the authority of some council or of some great religious teacher. It was rather a conviction that slowly grew up in the mind of the church.

If we may judge from the references to our Lord in the early chapters of the Book of Acts and from what we know of the Christology of the primitive Jewish church before great thinkers who had caught the Greek analytic and speculative spirit, like St. Paul and the writer of the letter to the Hebrews, had begun to work on the problems that were implicit in the simple primitive faith in Jesus as Christ and Lord, there was at the first no clear idea of the deity of Jesus. One would, therefore, scarcely suppose that Jesus had endeavored to establish this idea in the minds of His disciples. It was only gradually as they reflected on the impression Jesus had made upon them that they began to apply to Him the highest terms in their knowledge. That is, the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus was just the reflective interpretation of the overwhelming impression Jesus had produced on not only those who had known Him in His earthly life, but on those who had known only His disciples. It was the Gospel story that generated the doctrine of Christ's divinity. No other category seemed adequate.

It was not an easy thing for Jews to ascribe divinity to a man. Passionate monotheism ran in the blood of the Jew. A plurality of Gods was a monstrous superstition that for centuries he had abhorred. And yet it was Jews like St. Paul and the author of the Fourth Gospel who were among the first to make this momentous departure from the most deeply cherished doctrine of their national faith. They could not help it. The impression Jesus had made on men was like a mighty gale which drove men out of sheltered harbors and familiar waters into strange seas. These men who first boldly claimed for Jesus

the homage due to God doubtless saw the difficulties. But at any cost they felt they must try to do justice to Him whom their souls had acknowledged as master and Lord, the wondrous teacher who had taught them by word and deed what life and God were.

The intellectual and religious difficulties involved in the worship of Jesus are indeed very great. And they were keenly realized in the early church. For well nigh 300 years the church was storm-tossed over this great question. Every kind of theory that the ingenious and speculative Greek mind could devise was put forward to avoid the difficulties in placing a man in the category of deity. The list alone of theories is bewildering. But no theory would satisfy the general consciousness of the church, however it seemed to exalt Jesus if



Dr. BLAND

it left Him lower than God. At last in the great Nicene symbol, the sublimest achievement of the philosophic mind in the whole history of thought, the church found a statement and an explanation which came nearest to satisfying both her mind and her heart. It cost another generation of controversy, not always carried on in the most Christian spirit on either side, to win practically universal acceptance for that creed, but more than 15 centuries of Christian thought and experience have found no interpretation more satisfactory.

The doctrine of the divinity of Jesus thus grew up under strenuous debate. It is deeply rooted like a tree that has grown on a windy night, and the doctrine still grows. It is not a deposit or legacy from the past. It is still being generated by the Gospel story. Whenever the story goes the doctrine goes. Everything else changes. Men's thought of God, of salvation, of Heaven and Hell, undergoes great transformation, but the heart of modern man reacts like medieval and ancient man to that heart-searching and heart-subduing story.

And that is why the church is perplexed and troubled when anyone seems reluctant or unable to give Jesus the supreme place. She feels that the reaction of the soul in that man is not normal, that his scale of values is not correct. What she feels sure of is that Jesus is the highest manifestation of God known to her. She knows that omnipotence and omniscience are not so properly divine as the soul of Jesus. To withhold the supreme place from Jesus seems to her to imply that there is, or may be, something in the universe morally more estimable than the character of Jesus, something more deserving of homage. And the deepest and most passionate faith of the church is, that there is not, and so far as she can conceive, there cannot be anything in the universe more deserving of worship than the way in which Jesus lived and died.

And so, while she knows that many men who reverence Jesus with a supreme reverence, are debarred by philosophical considerations from giving the being they really worship the supreme place, she cannot but feel that the way men react against Jesus is the decisive test, and that under normal conditions at least those to whom simple goodness is the divinest thing in the universe have no alternative but, despite all the philosophical and theological problems involved, to see in the man Christ Jesus nothing less than all of God that the human mind can grasp.

Where there is faith there is love; where there is love there is peace; where there is peace there is God; where there is God there is no need.

'Square Bill

Continued from Page 6

the torch of love in your own house until you tread out every spark. And that husband of yours don't know what's the matter with him. He's been bumping around like an old, blind mule. He don't know his own heart. All under God's heavens he needs is the love of a child—a child, Esther Dunham. He has seen again in this poor girl here the image of the one he lost. He has built another altar for his affections, and if it is outside your own walls blame yourself, Esther Dunham."

He clacked his long finger smartly into his palm. "Wake up, 'Cajel," he cried. "Wake up, my man! Do you see now what the hankering in your heart meant?" The old farmer tucked his head between his arms on the desk and wept weakly.

"Poor little girl," crooned 'Square Bill, softly, as he stroked the school-ma'am's curls. "poor little girl! They are hard millstones, hard and cruel millstones between which you are ground—and none of you knew—none of you knew!"

He gazed long and silently and rebukingly over the audience that shifted uneasily, shutting eyes from him to the floor.

"Now who wants to stand forth as persecutor of this abused child?" he demanded, his hand still protectingly on her head.

No one moved or stirred.

Then, after a time, he took the girl's hand, raised her to her feet, and, slowly advancing along the aisle toward Esther Dunham, began to talk. He moved only step by step, and the eloquence that trembled on his lips was the soul outpouring of a man who had lived the life of human justice and generosity that he preached. He probed to the depths of her being, pulled away all the husks of selfishness the years had piled, layer on layer, and reached the mother instinct. And at last she rose and came to meet them, the mother light shining on her face.

"Esther," he said, very gently, "don't you suppose you'll look better with that softness in your eyes when 'Cilla meets you at the gate of heaven? Why don't you practice that look the rest of your life? But you need something to practice on. There are lots of things going to waste up to your house since 'Cilla died—love and tenderness and hope and something to look forward to. And here—" He gently pushed the little school-ma'am into the arms that Esther reached to her. The woman pulled down his head by a clutch at his arm and sobbed a few words in his ear. He nodded his head and smiled sagely and contentedly. Then he returned to the front of the room and faced the silent people, all of whom were blinking hard their blurry eyes.

"Neighbors," he said, softly, running the brim of his worn hat around and around in his fingers, "the little school-ma'am has found a new mother to-night."

Cutting and Curing Alfalfa

Continued from Page 23

wilted and before the leaves are so dry as to break off easily. Most satisfactory curing is obtained when the coils are made comparatively small so that the air can circulate freely. If the weather is favorable, the hay may be cured to perfection in the coils, but often it may be advisable, three to four days after cutting, if the weather is warm and sunny, to shake the coils out in the morning and draw to the barn in the afternoon.

The hay may be considered cured and fit to draw to barn or stack when no moisture can be squeezed out of the stems.—M. O. Malto, Dominion Agrostologist.

Quack or "twitch" grass must be kept below ground or else dug out entirely if you expect to grow vegetables in the same field.

Pull and burn diseased flowering plants. They are of no further use and may spread much trouble.



Keep in touch with the men who are fighting for you!

There's a hard campaign under way "over there"—the grimmest, deadliest yet—a campaign that will call for the last ounce of stamina and morale. Let them know you are thinking of them, and appreciate what they are doing!

Nothing will help more than letters, cheery, hopeful and frequent. Reinforce them with sensible practical gifts, like the

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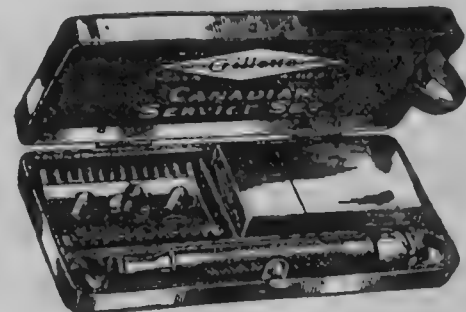
and once in a while, a few packages of Gillette Blades to replace those lost or given away.

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Shipbuilding in Canada

Continued from Page 7

the steamer entering the ocean or lake port, is the noise of the rivetter at work. So commonplace have ship launchings become that boats are slipped into the waters with hardly a christening ceremony. Only three years ago the launching of a big lake grain carrier attracted international interest, private coaches were tacked on to trains running to the shipyard in North Western Ontario; today these launchings have no interest for any person outside of the grain trade. When people now talk of shipbuilding, it is of ocean-going ships.

One Year's Contracts

It is undoubtedly hard for people not residing near shipbuilding centres to fully comprehend what strides have taken place in the shipbuilding industry during the past three years, but figures speak for themselves. While the Canadian Government has made its appropriation, nothing tangible has so far been done. But here are some of the records of ships constructed for Great Britain through the medium of the Imperial Munitions Board. During the past 12 months contracts have been let for 46 wooden ships with a total tonnage of 128,800 representing an expenditure of \$24,500,000 and for 43 steel ships totalling 211,300 tons worth \$40,000,000 or a total value of \$64,500,000.

The value of the contracts let in the different provinces is as follows: Nova Scotia, \$1,340,000; New Brunswick, \$1,000,000; Quebec, \$11,600,000; Ontario, \$19,240,000; British Columbia, \$31,434,000.

See what development has taken place in the various provinces by the contracts taken on by the shipyards. In British Columbia nine steel ships each of 8,800 tons under construction are worth \$14,750,000; two of 4,600 tons, worth \$1,679,000; and one of 4,500 tons worth \$905,651, or the total of \$17,334,651 have been contracted for along with 27 wooden ships worth \$14,100,000.

During the past 12 months 25 steel ships have been under construction, most of them are completed, for the Imperial Munitions Board. These comprise 13 of 3,500 tons; 9 of 3,400 tons, 1 of 4,300 tons, and two of 2,900 tons, a total tonnage of 86,200 tons representing \$17,240,000. In addition to this 4 wooden ships totalling 11,200 tons valued at \$2,000,000 have also been taken on, the keels having been laid down.

Stimulated by War

In Quebec four steel ships of 7,000 tons each valued at \$5,600,000, and 12 wooden ships of 2,800 tons worth \$6,000,000 representing a total value of \$11,600,000 have been undertaken. In New Brunswick two wooden ships each of 2,800 tons worth \$1,000,000 are under way. In Nova Scotia two steel ships of 1,800 and 2,300 worth \$840,000 and 1

wooden ship of \$500,000 are contracted for. According to private advices it is stated that the total tonnage to be contracted for by the Imperial Munitions Board alone will be about 400,000. The approximate tonnage of wooden vessels being built for this board on the two coasts, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River is about 146,000. This entails the continuous employment of 25,000 men. Contrast these figures with those in foregoing years, and the tremendous strides are easily noted. In 1874 when wooden ship building was at its height 190,756 tons were constructed. In 1880, the tonnage constructed was 65,441; in 1885, 41,179; in 1890, 52,378; in 1895, 16,270; in 1900, 22,326; in 1905, 19,781; in 1910, 22,283; and in 1914, 43,346.

Taking the whole commercial shipbuilding industry in aggregate, some idea of its development to date is obtained by a knowledge of the fact that 112 ships are under construction in Canadian shipyards at the present time. They are divided up as follows:—

	Wood Tonnage	Steel Tonnage
Atlantic Coast	26 14,790	12 20,310
Great Lakes	6 13,700	41 57,188
Pacific Coast	20 35,600	7 34,500
Totals	52 64,090	60 111,998
	60 111,998	

Grand Totals 112 176,088

Naturally this does not tell the complete story, as it only covers the work done for the Imperial Munitions Board and for private owners. To the above figures must be added the work done for the British Navy—drifters, etc., used for mine sweeping, but which will be turned over to the fishing fleets when the war is over. Then there are the boats built for Norwegian interests, but which the British Government has taken over. These represent the expenditures of millions of dollars.

Great Scenes of Activity

For some unknown reason the British censorship authorities have requested that no figures be made public covering the actual number of ships built in Canadian yards and sent over to Great Britain, but it can be said that they are over 200—all kinds. The writer has recently been permitted to visit the shipyards in, and east of Toronto, and at Montreal, and the scenes of activity would almost rival some of the shipbuilding scenes in Great Britain. The accomplishments are the wonder of the age. Little towns that hardly deserve the importance of a place in the postal directory are live shipbuilding centres. Much has been said and written of the fabricated ships, but these have been under construction in Canada for nearly two years.

Turning Out Trawlers

The work done by the Department of Naval Construction during the first



The First of the Fleet of New Wooden Vessels constructed in Canada, to take the Water. In the early hours of the morning of May 11, the first of the fleet of 46 wooden vessels to be built in Eastern Canada, of standard design, was launched. These standard wooden vessels are larger than any other ever built in Canada, each having a capacity of 3,000 tons, are modelled to the requirements of the British Ministry of Shipping.

year strikingly demonstrates what Canadian efficiency and zeal can accomplish when properly directed. When the complete story of this work can be written, it will amaze Canadians who discount Canada's ability to hold her own with other shipbuilding countries. When Mr. Norcross, who is well-known as an associate of James Carruthers, of Montreal, was asked to take over the work of naval construction, he had no precedent on which to base his actions. With the assistance of A. A. Wright, a well-known shipping man, Mr. Norcross set about providing these ships, and now they can turn out one a day. These are the drifter and trawler class being built for the British Government for mine sweeping, etc. Everything is done in Canada, from finding the wood, iron and steel to providing the engines and boilers.

Many tremendous obstacles stood in the way of the work. The lumber had to be transported from British Columbia to eastern ports. The British Columbia lumbermen had to be taught what lumber was necessary, and they showed commendable enterprise in adapting their output to the specifications laid down by Messrs Norcross and Wright. When the lumber was prepared, the right-of-way had to be obtained on the railways, and the transportation interests joined hands with the lumbermen in getting the lumber to its destination.

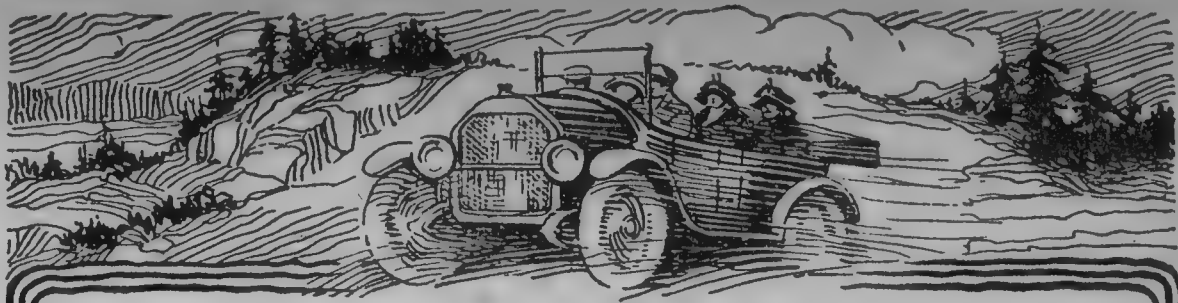
The pronounced steel famine was another temporary handicap, but this problem was also intelligently solved, and the needed plates and shapes were soon being received from the mills. Then another difficulty arose. Engines and boilers had never been built in Canada on a scale or in any manner commensurate with the requirements of the British Government's programme. But without engines and boilers these boats would be no good whatever. So to this end, the Department of Naval Service induced many Canadian firms to commence constructing on a large scale these necessary adjuncts to shipbuilding; they succeeded in a very unexpected degree. By the end of the year \$10,000,000 worth of these classes of boats was constructed. At the beginning, all these people started out with, was a set of plans and some specifications. Sheds were non-existent, the lumber was still standing in the British Columbian forests. The iron ore was hardly mined, yet this was the accomplishment.

Mr. Ballantyne's Program

The Hon. Mr. Ballantyne knew what delay meant. Even before he entered the cabinet he was interested in a speedy construction of purely Canadian ships for Canadian service. He sought and obtained an appropriation from parliament that would keep 14 shipbuilding yards busy. These would turn out 250,000 tons in a year. He has provided for the rolling of ships' plates in Nova Scotia. The engines and boilers will be installed with all possible speed, but in the great majority of these cases, these contracts cannot be commenced until the British contracts are completed. It is sincerely hoped these ships will not be delayed. There is now on an international race for ascendancy in shipping. It appears that Britain leads. In the United States, the yards there produced 43 steel and one wooden vessel, a total of 263,571 tons, in May. Australia is in the race, as is Japan. Australia has recently completed the construction of a fleet of ships which are Government owned. With rates so high the whole capital outlay can be earned in one or two trips, thus already, a number of Australian ships have earned their cost, and the receipts over and above, maintenance, repairs, cost of operation and depreciation is "pure velvet" to the Government. Now is the time to make a merchant marine pay for itself, and place Canada in the position of competing with other nations after the war by being able to deliver her own goods in her best markets.

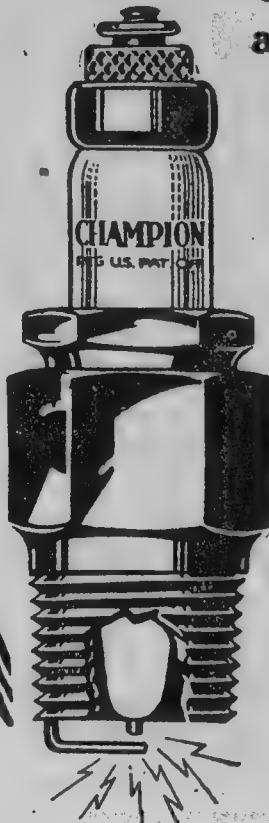
"Is that young woman with whom I saw you the other day your wife or your sister?" inquired the inquisitive friend.

"Well—er—I don't just know," said the bashful youth; "I haven't asked her yet."



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The Country Homemakers

Women and the Land Problem

MOST problems that are the farmers' problems will, if traced far enough, be found to be also the problems of the farm woman. They will be found to bear directly or indirectly on the life and happiness of the farm woman. Perhaps no one problem bears out this thought so well as does that of the present land policy, if policy it may be called. In fact our present method of unrestricted land holding and ownership for speculative purposes works hardships on our farm women much in excess of those experienced by our farm men.

It was my privilege recently to visit in a newly-settled portion of Manitoba. The land had been homesteaded some years ago, possibly seven or an average. It was scrub land with some heavy timber. Practically every acre of it had to be cleared before any crop whatever could be planted, and could be cleared only under the greatest difficulties. For the first few years that the settlers were in that part of the country the land was almost all under water. The government later put ditches through and drained the land. After seven years of work very little of the land is cleared. The homes and other buildings were the very best the people could afford under the circumstances. Many were small frame houses, while others were at least partially built of logs. The furniture was the best that could be afforded. Those who knew anything of pioneer conditions know that after seven years of the most difficult life and work on a scrub homestead, the comforts and conveniences of the homes are not the best. It is impossible to have made them so even under the most favorable circumstances. Housekeeping was necessarily of the most difficult and discouraging kind.

There were no telephones. Rural mail delivery was a thing undreamed of. The nearest doctor was in some cases more than 40 miles away. I saw at least a dozen babies who had been born into the world without the help of a doctor or of a nurse and in some cases without even the kindly hand of a neighbor woman. Clothes were a thing to be treasured and cared for. The styles were not those of the 1918 fashion books but were those of 1909 and 1910, and were bought far from the scene of the wearers' present life. Automobiles, becoming almost a necessity on the modern farm, had not been thought of as a part of life there. In fact life was difficult and unlovely, and hard to bear. Discouragement was writ large and clearly on the faces of many of the women. They had sacrificed their youth, and beauty, and too often their health—for what? For a home.

When a man with little money, with a wife and with little children, goes afar to the frontier to homestead, he goes for only one reason—and that reason, to prepare a home and make a livelihood for himself and family. And he goes to the frontier to find that home for one or two reasons. Either he cannot find farming land near transportation facilities, or because, finding that land it is either not for sale or is for sale at a price which is beyond his reach. He doesn't prefer to take his wife and family to the frontier, but if he insists on making his livelihood from the land then he can only find

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

land suitable to his pocket-book on the frontier. The unrestricted holding of land away from settlers by speculators forces the homeseeker to the frontier, where living conditions are unfit as a home for his wife and family. Our present policy of unrestricted land holding directly acts disastrously on our farm women. The cheap land of the country today, and the only land many of our most desirable home-seekers can afford to take up, lies far away from transportation facilities, far away from medical attention, far away from any of the conveniences that are now a part of the older farming communities.

Millions of acres of the best farming land available lie idle within a very few miles of the railroads. They are held for the express purpose of securing prices that are still more out of reach of our home-seekers. With these millions of acres of idle agricultural land in the best home-making sections of our country, near to the transportation facilities and all that a near-by market means, it seems little short of criminal to send our women and men to the remote corners of the earth to build a home. It would not be necessary if idle agricultural land were at all times available for settlers. If all idle agricultural land were thrown open to settlers and some government control of price fixing were enacted the terms on which such land might be secured would ultimately more nearly suit the pocket-books of many of our poor, but most to be desired, home-seekers. This is a woman's problem. We shirk our responsibility so long as we fail to face it. Every woman's club in the west should give some time to the consideration of the land problem. A good beginning might be made by studying the plan for the settling of idle land as outlined in last week's Grain Growers' Guide, by the Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg. Individually and as clubs women's attention should be given to this question, and they should bring some influence to bear on the unsound economic conditions which force so many of our women to the remote frontiers that are as yet too far away for the best of home-making.

Our International Relations

At the annual meeting of the National Chapter I.O.D.E., held in June, in Toronto, a resolution was passed urging the National Council of Women of Canada, to repudiate the National Councils of enemy countries with which it is connected through its affiliation with the International Council. The National Council, when the resolution came up for discussion, did the only thing it could constitutionally do. Since all work of women in internationally organized associations, with the exception of the Red Cross, is in abeyance during

the period of the war, the National Council of Women is waiting until the war is won before announcing its policy. Then it will act in harmony with other National Councils of Women in the British Empire. Most people thought this statement from the National Council of Women was so fair as to have ended any debate or action on the matter for the period of the war. On July 5, however, a news dispatch was given out from Toronto, by Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, the national president, that the Daughters of the Empire had severed its affiliation with the National Council of Women, the decision having been made at a meeting on Wednesday. This is because the National Council of Women did not officially sever its affiliations with Austria, Germany and Bulgaria.

It is almost impossible for us at this time to discuss the question sanely. War has stirred our emotions to white heat, and we cannot give the cool reasonable consideration that the situation certainly demands. But there are a few principles of which we must not lose sight, and which must influence any decision we must make on the situation. The war is a war between autocracy and democracy. If democracy means anything, then we are fighting that democracies might be made safe in every country of the world. Democracy does not leave room for the phrase, "except a few, and those our enemy countries." President Wilson has stated time and again that one thing that must come from this war is a League of Nations. That League of Nations should have every country of the world represented in it. Without a doubt the countries most in need of such a league, and the democratic brotherly influence, and the fraternal spirit which must dominate it, will be our enemy countries. They know little of democracy. If it is to be made safe in their countries, then they must learn from those of experience. Surely our men are fighting that Germany and her Allies might be freed from the chains of autocracy.

It has been said so often that women would not tolerate war and would never be a party to promoting war. But should we refuse, in times of peace, to work in international harmony with every nation in the world surely we would be sowing the seed of dissension, and discrimination which must some day be so great a corruption to democracy that war will again be imminent. Civilization and much that we hold dear has for four years been crumbling about us. If our women cannot remain united and steadfast to each other how can order and harmony and democracy come out of this chaos. They seem all that is left to pin our hopes to. Let us think carefully and prayerfully before we decide to have a cleavage in our ranks.

The Prairie's School Ground

As one travels over the prairie it is a noticeable fact that most of the rural school grounds are neglected. One can go through a district of beautiful homes, with beautifully artistic surroundings, and almost invariably the schools are placed in the barest most unbecoming spot of prairie that can be found in the community. No one thinks it necessary to make the school grounds pretty and attractive. If everyone in the district gave two days a year for a couple or three years, the school could be made as beautiful as many of the homes on the prairie are now becoming. It is a jar on the scenery in many districts. One wonders why it is that people who spend a great deal of time on their home grounds fail to see what an added attraction it would be to improve the school grounds a little too. Too often the school's only landscape decorations are a little red stable, whose paint is peeling and whose door is off its hinges, a dilapidated flag pole and two unsightly outhouses. The fence almost always needs repairing. Children can have no conceit in their school and lessons unless some effort is made by the ratepayers of the district to make it a beautiful place to go to. It can so easily be done in this country. Let us see the rural schools made the subject for improvement by all the ratepayers in the West.

Patriotic Fund

It is expected that at the session of 1919 of the federal parliament arrangements will be made for the levying of a special tax to cover all requirements of the patriotic fund. As a result only until April 1, 1919, will the people of Canada be expected to contribute voluntarily to the patriotic fund. Sir Herbert Ames, who is chairman of the patriotic fund brought this matter up in the House of Commons, and when the House had reached its decision, he issued a statement to all branches of the fund. It is in part as follows: "That each of our branches should be asked to carry on as heretofore each raising its usual quota until the end of the present fiscal year, that is to say until March 31, 1919. Branches that have already held campaigns or secured grants should endeavor to have payments kept up until the above date."

It was decided that after the first of April, 1919, the head office would make no further appeal to our branches to secure subscriptions from individuals or companies, provincial municipal bodies. We expect at that time to have some funds in hand—not sufficient to carry us from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, but enough to cover at least a part of the expenditure during that time—and we have the assurance from the government that, at the 1919 session of parliament, a grant will be made by the federal government sufficient to supplement our balance in hand and enable us to meet our demands next year. In other words, the Dominion government realizes that the excess profits tax, the increased income tax, the victory loans and other projects for securing money to carry on the war, have so seriously interfered with the sources of revenue hitherto drawn upon by the Patriotic Fund that

Continued on Page 34



The Group of Saskatchewan Girls who met in Conference at Saskatoon during the week of June 17.

That Tempting Salad

NOW that the gardens are coming on apace there is plenty of material for salads. While salads do not contain any great amount of nourishment, they are nevertheless of inestimable value in the dietery, for they play a part nothing else can play due to the iron and vegetable salts they contain. These substances are very important for perfect nutrition. By combining the salad greens with eggs, meat, fish or cheese the missing nutritive element is supplied and a salad may furnish the main dish for a luncheon or supper. There is one very important reason why we should increase the number and variety of salads in our menu this year. In the interests of food conservation we are urged to eat more perishable food stuffs and there is no way in which these are quite so attractive as in a salad. There are many ways of making salads attractive to the eye; eggs and vegetables cut in fancy shapes, help wonderfully. For instance, radishes make beautiful "tulips." Cut the skin from the small end in the shape of petals, leaving them attached to the radish at the lower end, bend these cut strips out a little and you have radishes that are a most attractive garnish for your salad.

Jellied Vegetable Salad

1 pint tomato juice 1½ tablespoons granulated gelatine
1 cup cooked vegetables Salad dressing

If you have a bit of soup stock left over flavor it with tomato juice. While hot add to it the granulated gelatine. When the jelly begins to stiffen stir in the cup of left over vegetables—carrots, beans, corn, lima beans, radishes or cabbage or a combination of these will do; put into small molds, chill and serve on lettuce with boiled salad dressing.

Banana Salad

Bananas served with nuts and salad dressing are a fairly nutritive dish.

6 bananas ½ cup chopped nuts, or
Salad dressing ½ cup peanut butter
Lettuce

Split the bananas lengthwise and spread with the peanut butter, or sprinkle with the chopped nuts; serve on lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

Egg and Potato Salad

4 cups cold boiled potatoes 3 or 4 hard boiled eggs
1 cup celery or cabbage 2 tablespoons chopped pickles
1 tablespoon chopped parsley A few drops onion juice
Cream salad dressing

Cut the potatoes into one-half inch slices and the slices into cubes, add the eggs finely chopped, the celery or cabbage cut in pieces, the chopped pickles, parsley and onion juice, moisten with cream salad dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

Cream Salad Dressing

2 teaspoons flour 2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon mustard 1 teaspoon melted butter
1 egg yolk ½ cup thick cream
½ cup hot vinegar ½ cup thick cream
1 teaspoon salt A few grains cayenne

Mix the dry ingredients, add the egg yolk slightly beaten, the melted butter and the hot vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Cool and add the cream beaten stiff.

Beet Green Salad

½ peck beet greens
Cold boiled tongue or ham 1 tablespoon melted butter

Pick over the greens, wash and thoroughly scrape the roots, cutting off the end. Cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain and chop, season with salt, pepper and lemon juice, then add the melted butter. Butter small molds and pack solidly with the mixture. Chill, remove from the molds and arrange on thin slices of cold boiled tongue or ham. Garnish with parsley and serve with salad dressing or sauce tartare.

Sauce Tartare

½ teaspoon mustard ½ tablespoon pickles
½ teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon sugar
½ cup olive oil A few grains cayenne
1 tablespoon cider vinegar 1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar
½ tablespoon capers ½ tablespoon parsley

Mix the dry ingredients, add the yolks of the eggs and set the whole in a pan of very cold water. Add the olive oil at first drop by drop, stirring all the time

with a wooden spoon or wire whisk. As the mixture thickens dilute with vinegar, when oil may be added more rapidly. Keep in a cold place and just before serving add the chopped capers, pickles and the parsley. Chopped olives may be added if desired.

Tomato Jelly

1½ cups tomato or tomato soup 1 tablespoon gelatine
Chopped onion or celery Pepper and salt
Lettuce

Bring the tomato or soup to the boiling point, dissolve in it the gelatine which has been soaked in cold water. Season well and add the chopped onion, celery, beans or peas. Strain, turn into molds, chill and serve on lettuce leaves, with boiled salad dressing.

Boiled Salad Dressing

1 tablespoon mustard 2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt 2 teaspoons sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter A few grains cayenne
½ cup vinegar 2 eggs (yolks)
1 cup milk

Mix the mustard, flour, salt, sugar and cayenne, add the melted butter and the yolks of the eggs slightly beaten. Put over the fire in double boiler, add the milk and the vinegar very slowly, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. This will keep for two or three weeks in a cold place.

Eggs a la Astoria

6 eggs 12 tomatoes
1 teaspoon butter Pepper and salt
Salad dressing Lettuce
Table sauce

Boil the eggs for 20 minutes. Stand in cold water until chilled. Remove shell, cut each egg in half and take out the yolk. Mash smooth with butter, pepper, salt, the table sauce and a little cream or milk. Stuff the egg whites with this mixture. Hollow out slightly the centre of the tomatoes, sink in each the half of a stuffed egg. Serve on lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

Cheese and Pear Salad

1½ cups grated cheese Lettuce
Mayonnaise 6 halves canned pears

Arrange pears individually in nests of lettuce leaves, fill the hollows of the pears with the grated cheese, and top with mayonnaise. Fresh pears can be used if they are very ripe. In this case, sprinkle them with lemon juice and a tiny bit of sugar, cover, and let stand 15 minutes before using.

Beets in Jelly

4 small beets 3 tablespoons arrowroot
5 tablespoons sugar or corn-starch
½ cup vinegar ½ cup boiling water

Boil the beets. When the skins rub off easily the beets are done. Remove skins, and when the beets are cool place them in small molds. Make a jelly by mixing together the sugar, arrowroot or corn-starch, vinegar and boiling water; cook until clear, which will take about five minutes. Pour the mixture around the beets and cool. When taken from the molds the beets will show through a crimson jelly. Turn on to a lettuce leaf and serve with mayonnaise. Large beets may be used and cut into cubes before adding the jelly. This is enough for four servings.

Potato Salad

2 cups mashed potatoes 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
½ small onion Salt and pepper
A little cream Mayonnaise

To the mashed potatoes add the chopped parsley and the grated onion, and if the potatoes have not been seasoned add some salt and pepper. If not moist enough to shape into balls, add cream. Roll into balls and serve in little cups formed of lettuce leaves. Serve with salad dressing, or if a touch of color is desired, color the dressing with spinach juice or green vegetable coloring.

Bohemian Salad

2 cups cold boiled potatoes Onion juice, or
Chopped olives
3 hard boiled eggs

Cut the potatoes in cubes, add the egg chopped and the onion juice or chopped olives. Saturate with cream salad dressing. Rub the salad dish with a clove of garlic if you have it. Line with lettuce leaves and fill with the potato mixture.

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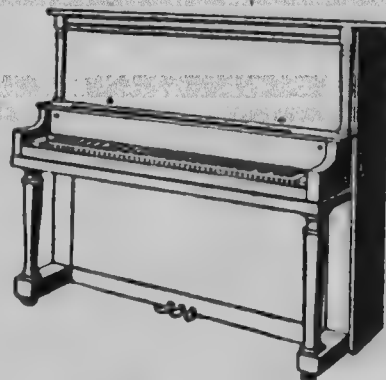
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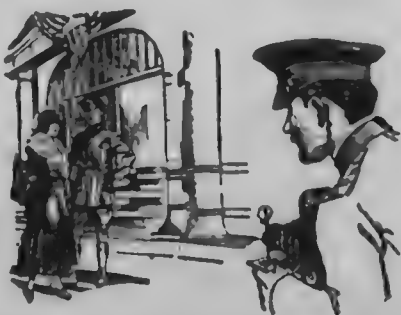
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472 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG



Potato and Beet Salad

10 potatoes
3 small cooked beets
2 tablespoons chopped nuts
2 hard boiled eggs
6 small pickled cucumbers
Salad dressing

Boil the potatoes and when cold cut in cubes, add the chopped beets, the nuts and cucumber pickles cut in small pieces. Serve the salad very cold. Half the smallest gherkins and place them star fashion on top of the mold. Stick a sprig of parsley or a bit of the inside of the lettuce in the centre and garnish with beets cut in fancy shapes and halves of walnuts.

Lettuce and Sardine Salad

1 box sardines
Lettuce
2 hard boiled eggs
Salad dressing

Wash the lettuce leaves, wrap in a cloth, wet in cold water and let stand for some time. Arrange on a platter and lay the sardines on the lettuce leaves, with slices of hard boiled egg between. Decorate with cross. Serve with salad dressing.

Spinach Salad

Almost any green may be used in place of spinach. Boil the spinach in slightly salted water until tender. Chop fine and press into individual molds. Add a little gelatine to the spinach juice and pour over the spinach. Turn out after standing several hours in a cool place and garnish with rings of the whites of hard boiled eggs. Place white or green mayonnaise on top of each.

String Bean Salad

Cook green string beans in slightly salted water until tender, add to these cucumber chopped or diced. Use French dressing. Serve on lettuce.

Celery Cheese Salad

Wash and crisp several pieces of celery, fill the groove in each with a mixture of cream cheese, chopped walnuts, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper and moistened with a little cream so that it can be easily manipulated. Two tablespoons of walnuts are ample for a small cream cheese. Smooth the edges, chill thoroughly, then cut the stalks in two-inch lengths, arrange on a bed of lettuce and serve with French dressing. The prepared stalks can be kept for several hours if wrapped in paraffin-paper and stored in the ice-box.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 32

it can hardly be expected that the Canadian public can continue to respond to further appeals. It is to be hoped, however, that every branch will continue to do its full share for this year, so that the last period of voluntary giving may not show unfavorably as compared with previous years.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE

Jesu, Thy Spirit send once more,
To those who work, to those who fight;
Touch, Thou, our hearts that we may give

Ourselves, our all, for truth and right.
Oh purify our aims, that we
May all co-operate with Thee!

May we attain unto their height,
Who valiant pace sad Flanders' plain,
Ready to sacrifice e'en life
That justice now and ever reign;
Oh Thou, Most High, they cry to Thee
For aid to guard us o'er the sea

They crave Thy help, we pray for them
In this dread hour of sternest strife;
Bid cease War's long-drawn agony!
May from it rise a purer life!

Give peace, O Lord, we yearning,
pray;
A blessed peace to last away.

Prepare us, Lord, for glorious peace;
Cleanse every heart from sordid lust,
For pomp, or power, or golden gain,
Till Thee, and only Thee, we trust.

With contrite hearts we cry to Thee
Send peace, blessed peace, on land
and sea.

Father, Thy power again reveal
And shatter War's destructive night;
Swift dawn the day for which we long
Of justice, equity and right.

Most Sovereign Lord, we pray to Thee
Bid Love soon reign on land and sea.

M. M. Dickson.

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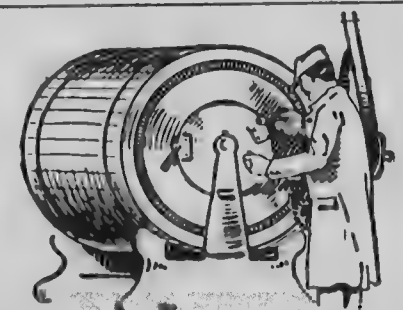
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Farm Women's Clubs

Meet Me at the Fair

I HOPE that every woman Grain Grower and every woman interested in the Grain Growers' Association will make a point of visiting the Grain Growers' rest room at Regina Exhibition, July 29 to August 3. Some one of the W.S.G.G.A. officers will be at the rest room each day for the express purpose of meeting women members.—Violet McNaughtan, honorary secretary, W.S.G.G.A.

Over the Top

The great membership drive and organization campaign is over at last. Reports have not yet been received from all the organizers, but from those which have come to hand it is believed that considerable good will result. We hope that at an early date we shall be able to publish a synopsis of each report. In the meantime, I wish to heartily thank all those who took part in the campaign, on behalf of the Association, for the assistance which they have so cheerfully given us. It is certainly encouraging to know that we have so many willing workers throughout the province who are always ready to lend a hand if it is at all possible for them to do so, even though at times it means considerable self-sacrifice. Some of those who helped us out on this occasion were called on rather unexpectedly, but that did not prevent them from going out and doing all they could to help forward the movement.—M. W. Spiller.

U.F.W. Hut Fund

In reference to the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund members will, I am sure, be pleased to learn that we have now over \$900 on hand. This amount has been donated as follows:—

Strome U.F.W.A.	\$ 15.00
Rathwell U.F.W.A.	5.00
Claremont U.F.W.A.	169.00
Altorado U.F.W.A.	23.65
Seven Persons U.F.W.A.	17.00
Namaka U.F.W.A.	42.00
Prairie Rose U.F.W.A.	15.00
Asker U.F.W.A.	137.00
Carstairs U.F.W.A.	360.00
Mirror U.F.W.A.	6.00
Sentinel Hill U.F.W.A.	7.50
Custer U.F.W.A.	10.00
Thorncliffe U.F.W.A.	15.00
Rising Sun U.F.W.A.	138.29

*Total \$960.44

You will note that only a very small percentage of our locals have sent donations so far, as of course almost every district in the province has been canvassed by the Y.M.C.A. But later on, we feel sure that several will get up socials, entertainments, etc., and make an effort to raise further donations towards our U.F.W. Hut. We are feeling very hopeful now that we have got that \$900 odd. It will be splendid if we succeed in raising the full amount and donating the Hut. Just think what the feelings of our Alberta boys would be, should any of them come across a hut, furnished with piano and moving picture show complete, where they could go and spend a pleasant evening whenever the opportunity occurred, when they knew that that hut had been provided for them by the farm women of their own province. The farm women have never ceased in their efforts to provide comforts for the boys in the trenches since the war began, and this hut, bearing their own name, "The United Farm Women of Alberta," will be but one more proof of their loyalty and devotion to the Empire, as well as to the men who are fighting for us at the front.—M. W. Spiller.

Dilke's Nursing Home

At the June meeting of the Ellerslie Homemakers' Club it was decided to send a report of our doings to The Guide, as we had received a notice that it was the official channel of such communications. For the last year or more the policy of our club has been to concentrate all our efforts on one object, as in these strenuous times none of us have a great deal of leisure, and as

we are nearly all members of the Red Cross Society and have our own churches to work for as well, it does not leave very much time for club work. The object for which we have worked is the acquirement of a small nursing home at Dilke. For the last three years we have had an excellent nurse working in our midst and we felt her sphere of usefulness would be much evidenced if she had a small home where she could take one or two patients.

Many and varied have been the schemes and plans we have thought of, and we finally decided to buy a small house which was for sale, move it on to two lots of our own and have it fitted up as best we could. We estimated the cost of the entire scheme at \$700, which rather frightened some of us at first, but we stuck manfully to it. As we were allowed three years to pay for the building, we went ahead. The men helped us by moving the house on to the lots after we had got the cellar dug. We had hoped to get it completed by Christmas, but the winter came too early for us and it was impossible to get it plastered. However, it gave us more time to collect money, and we kept busy getting up entertainments, etc., to help. We were able to collect \$130 by voluntary contributions and we have got nearly \$400 altogether.

The home was opened in May and a very busy time we had getting the staining and painting done. We could only afford \$100 for the furnishing besides what the nurse had of her own. I think everyone would be surprised what a long way we made that \$100 go. We have got a very nice arrangement on the ground floor, in the shape of a folding partition so that it is possible to make another bedroom if required. The bedroom upstairs is all one large room with two beds in it. Up till now we have been able to pay all we owe, but the treasury is very low and we shall want quite a few more things before the winter comes on. There is also another payment of \$100 to be met for the building, but we keep a good heart and trust to everyone having a good harvest so that we can make an appeal on their generosity.

If any other clubs are trying to do the same thing, I would like to encourage them to persevere in spite of all opposition, and if any would like further particulars of our scheme I shall be pleased to give it.—Florence Brook, sec.-treas.

U.F.W.A. Sunday Consolidation

A U.F.W.A. meeting of unusual interest was held at Westlock on June 5. There were a number of members present, and 10 new members were received before the meeting closed. It was decided to hold a concert June 27, but we have learned since that the speakers for the membership drive will be in Westlock on June 22, so we are changing the concert into a picnic on that day. At this meeting we listened to an interesting lecture on consolidated schools, by Mr. Barron. Everyone seemed to be greatly interested, and a committee was formed to study the matter more thoroughly and to appoint other places to meet and discuss the subject. The Red Cross Society of Westlock, of which a number of U.F.W.A.'s belong, held a picnic on June 3. The attendance was good. They also had a dance in the evening. The proceeds from both amounted to about \$200. After the expenses were deducted there would be about \$175 to forward to the Red Cross.—Mrs. W. C. Wightman, Westlock, Alta.

Manitoba Section

At Holmfild on Monday, June 10, a special meeting of the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in connection with the summer campaign. Miss Roe, secretary of the Women's Section, presented at some length the need of organization for the betterment of conditions in rural life. She spoke of the need to get the women of the district interested before the branch could be a real community force. At the close of the meeting Miss Roe

and Mrs. Howell, of Boissevain, district director of Souris, assisted the women of Holmfild to organize a Women's Section. The Grain Growers of Holmfild are enthusiastic workers and great things can be expected of them in the future now that they have the women actively at work. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. J. G. McKelvie; vice-president, Mrs. Ellis; secretary, Mrs. Whiteside. It was decided to have another meeting in the very near future and elect the board of directors and make a canvas for more members.

The next afternoon, Tuesday, June 11, W. R. Wood, Mr. Collyer and Miss Roe spoke to the Grain Growers of Killarney. The local branch was reorganized with some new officers. So many of Killarney's young men have left for service overseas that it was felt necessary to have some new element to assure the success of the branch. So Killarney started out right for the coming year by electing Mrs. George Campbell as vice-president and putting Mrs. J. Franck and Mrs. W. E. Mitchell on the board of directors. These ladies are strong in their belief of the value of the association and we are hoping that Killarney will soon have many women members in its branch to enable it to successfully "carry on" its work. Some of the visiting branches, Lena, Ninga and Long River, expressed their interest in the work of the Women's Section and our district director is likely to be kept busy answering the calls from the different locals to help them organize their women members. The "largest affair" of the week was the Waskada picnic. A company numbering at the lowest estimate 350 gathered. In spite of dust and wind a splendid program of sports was run off, and then the people listened to the Grain Growers speakers. Most of the branches represented at this Union picnic have women members in their locals. Now that the women understand the work of the Women's Section they will be able to co-operate with the Central office in planning for their social good times this winter.

Springhill Women Organized

Monday, June 17, R. C. Henders, Miss Roe and Mr. Bayne addressed the Grain Growers of Springhill. The women were enthusiastic over the work of the association, and after Miss Roe explained the purpose and the work of the Women's Section the women decided that they would organize and help on the farmers' cause. Many of the women had been members of the local branch but they thought that by having a section that they would interest other women and keep more in touch with the officers of the Women's Section. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. A. Poole; vice-president, Mrs. W. Rowe; secretary, Mrs. A. E. Clark. A meeting to be held in the near future to complete organization was decided upon. Springhill seems to have grasped the community idea and has a good hall for a meeting place. We will hear more of this progressive district now that the women are at work.

At Franklin the following evening the same speakers spoke to a crowded hall. Fully 175 people were present. At the close of the meeting a number of women gave in their names as wishing to join the association. The hour was so late that it was thought best to leave the matter of organization to a later date.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. MacGregor, of Arden, district director for Neepawa, Mr. Milne, B. Richardson and A. MacGregor spoke to the Grain Growers of Berton. It was decided to hold another meeting, where Mrs. MacGregor will address the women of Berton. Berton branch felt they needed the help of their women to make the work a success.

On Friday evening at Edrans, Mrs. H. Turner, of Arden, in a very clear and convincing manner, explained the women's share in the association. She outlined some of the questions that confront the farm women of today and urged upon them the need of organization to deal effectively with these prob-

lems. B. Richardson, W. Milne and H. Turner and J. Bennett outlined briefly the need past and present for organization of the farmers. Miss Roe urged the branch to endeavor to interest the women and pointed out that the reasons for the need of organization for the farmer applied to the farm woman too. To face the questions that confront the farmer in the future we must have our farm people, men and women, organized 100 per cent. strong. At the close of the meeting at the invitation of the ladies present, Miss Roe and Mrs. Turner organized a Women's Section. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Anderson; vice-president, Mrs. Sharpe; secretary, Mrs. McLean.

Monday, June 24, Mr. Burnell, Mr. Bayne and Miss Roe visited the Hood settlement picnic and presented the need of organization. The men and women of this progressive little district immediately decided that they would line up with the farmers' association to do their bit toward making life on the farm more satisfying. A new branch of 23 members was organized. Six of these members were women.

And so the good work goes on. It is as refreshing as the splendid rains that have fallen on our prairie farms this last week.

Our Ambulance Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$1990.60
Brownlee W.G.G.A.	15.00
Sydenham W.G.G.A.	5.00
Halcyonia G.G.A.	10.00
Beaver Creek G.G.A.	5.00
Trenton W.G.G.A. (second contribution)	41.00
	\$2066.60

—Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris, Sask.

Assists Generally

Our club, which is entirely a rural one, was organized in August, 1913, partly as a result of a visit to the Homemakers' Convention of that year by some of the ladies in the neighborhood who were interested in the work. As an organizer could not be secured at that time, it was decided that we call a meeting and form a club ourselves. We began with a membership of 17, but in a very short time increased to over 30, and we have always had about the same number. Though some have moved away, others have come in and filled the vacancies. Two other clubs have been organized in the vicinity by ladies who were formerly members of this club, so we have grown in that way. We find that the club meetings bring women together socially as well as providing an opportunity for the exchange of helpful ideas on many subjects.

The last two winters we have held evening meetings. The Grain Growers have met at the same time and at the close of the meetings we have joined forces and spent pleasant social evenings together. I might say that if any subject of mutual interest came up in either meeting an invitation was extended to the members of the other society to hear, or take part in the discussion as the case might be. For some years we had the travelling libraries provided by the university. When these were recalled, two of our members gave a social evening to provide funds that we might take advantage of the aid offered by the university to assist in procuring a permanent library. This we still have.

In the spring of 1914 we raised funds to improve our cemetery. We have raised money in various ways for the different war funds. I might say here that we take a collection at each meeting for this purpose. We also raised money to aid our neighbors in the southern part of our province, who suffered through crop failures, and for the past three years we have aided the Y.W.C.A. in Prince Albert, by providing for the home-made cookery both at their annual sale to provide funds, as they are in financial difficulties. We have sent boxes of home comforts at various times to the boys from our

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neighborhood who are serving king and country overseas. Many of our members work for the Prince Albert branch of the Red Cross Society. We have had the pleasure of two visits from Miss Harrison of the University staff, one in May 1915 and the other in September, 1916. It is needless to say that her lectures were very much appreciated. Then in October, 1916, Miss De Lury and Mrs. Robertson gave a short course in Prince Albert. This came at such a busy time of the year for farm women that only a few could take advantage of it, but we hope at some future date to have the privilege of another course at a season when all can attend.—Laura McBeath, club reporter, Homemakers' Club, Prince Albert, Sask.

Real Life Here


On Thursday afternoon, May 9, the regular meeting of the Bladworth branch of the Homemakers' Club was held at the home of Mrs. W. A. Conlin. In spite of the uncertain condition of the weather 40 ladies gathered before the appointed hour, the husbands very generously giving their time and their cars in order that as many as possible might share in the splendid work of the society. Plans for a Red Cross booth at the annual fair were discussed. The claims of the Red Triangle Fund were presented by the president and \$50 was voted from the funds for this worthy cause. Arrangements were made for the regular monthly packing of the soldiers' boxes at the home of Miss Miller. Mrs. W. L. Ramsay gave a splendid paper on "Women's Work in War Time." Mrs. Ramsay is one of the favored mothers who has, bravely and ungrudgingly, been able to send to the battle front three stalwart sons, one of whom has already made the supreme sacrifice. Although a valued member of the society, she is very seldom at the meetings on account of the work—knitting, packing boxes, writing letters—which she is continually doing for her sons and their chums. Mrs. Ramsay urged the members, individually and as a society, to keep on sending socks and parcels and above all to write cheery letters and let the boys feel that they are being remembered, that their great sacrifice is being appreciated and that the people at home whom they are defending are worth while.

Mrs. W. F. Farnam and Miss Pinder sang delightfully a duet. Mrs. N. L. Whitcomb was at her very best in a solo entitled "When the Great Red Dawn is Shining." The program closed with a piano solo by little Miss Vivian Conlin. We feel that our Homemakers club is a very great benefit to our community. We have our church societies, of course, doing good service; but the Homemakers is a meeting place for all ladies, has proven a wonderful social uplift and is now taking the place of a Red Cross Society.

Our officers this year are: President, Miss L. J. Miller; vice-president, Mrs. L. F. Corey; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. Stewart; assistant secretary, Mrs. C. L. Kirkland; directors, Mrs. I. Holder, Mrs. J. Stirling. We were fortunate in having splendid officers last year and our luck still holds good. We feel grateful to them all for accepting their position because as the war continues, the work keeps piling up, and to be an officer in such a society at this time is no sinecure.—Secretary Bladworth Homemakers' club, Bladworth, Sask.

A Practical Demonstration

The June meeting of the Homemakers' club was held at the home of Mrs. G. I. Pratt. She was assisted by Mrs. R. R. Johnston. The day was unusually warm, but there was a very large attendance. Mrs. W. A. Hill regretted very much that she would be unable to attend the convention at Saskatoon owing to some unforeseen circumstances. Mrs. Geo. Clark was appointed official delegate in her place. Mrs. Earl Parmenter gave a splendid paper and talk on Canning of Meats and Vegetables and had samples of her own work as a demonstration. It was done so beautifully that it made every one wish to try it. Mrs. Parmenter explained some of the terms used in canning and fixing the boiler. She advised a rack for the bottom. There were some good ideas given about this matter. One



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woman said she used straw, hay, grass or anything of that nature, to pack around the jars and put on the bottom. Another suggestion was that a common toaster be used in the bottom of the boiler. Mrs. Argue asked for a discussion on how to make our local fair a success, but owing to the heat every one was anxious to get out of doors, and this topic was not given as much thought and discussion as it should have received. However, some suggested on account of the war, to bring the baking in the last day of the fair and have it judged and then taken home so as not to waste it, as it dried out and spoiled when left there two days. Every one enjoyed the music by Misses Velma Weckman and Alice Sanborn. Five new members were secured. We all enjoyed the lemonade served by the hostess, and every one went home very well pleased with the meeting.—Mrs. N. S. K., club reporter, Rouleau, Sask.

Zenith U.F.W.A. Picnic

At our last business meeting on June 8 we decided to have a neighborhood picnic under the auspices of the U.F.W.A. The day we decided on, June 15, turned out to be cold and windy in the morning, but toward noon it brightened somewhat, so we had a jolly time and were moderately successful with our money-maker—an ice cream and peanut stand. At least we made more than enough to send our secretary to the Secretaries' Convention at Edmonton. Our Red Cross sewing meetings are a decided success, the last one, June 27, being held at Mrs. Henderson's. About 20 ladies were present. A nice lot of sewing was done. An enjoyable social time, with sandwiches and cake and coffee, was enjoyed by all. We now have tenders out for our rural route.—Mrs. J. W. Thomas, sec.-treas., Zenith, U.F.W.A.

Club Briefs

The Swanson local owns a building and the Women's Section is planning to fit up a rest room in it. It was rented but became empty in June. In the meantime one of the women of Swanson offered the use of her home which we appreciated very much. At the meeting on Saturday the secretary resigned and I was elected to take her place. The directors will be pleased if you will send information about their duties. We also want to know what is the best Red Cross work to do. It has been suggested that we gather scrap iron. Where do we send it? And does it pay. We would like to hear before next meeting as our train only runs three times a week. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—Mrs. John Kerr, secretary, Swanson, W.G.G.A.

The regular meeting of the Markinch W.G.G.A. held on April 6, was attended by eight members. We found that the proceeds of the sale and tea given on Easter Saturday were \$19.65. At the meeting we decided to give \$15 of this to the W.G.G.A. Ambulance, which sum I am enclosing in this letter. We also decided to take over the work of the dis-organized Red Cross work of Markinch and carry on Red Cross work. Our vice-president, Mrs. G. Edwards, gave an excellent paper on "The Child in the Home." Hoping our small contribution may be beneficial.—Miss Agnes Somers, Markinch U.G.G.A.

I herewith enclose order for \$20 to the W.S.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund. When we sent you \$5.00 some time ago we thought if every local put up \$5.00 you would have your \$600, but as it is \$600 we have to go again. I may say we have quite a few women in our local but they have not formed a Women's Section yet.—E. Patterson, secretary, Poplar View G.G.A.

Please find enclosed \$5.00 towards the Citizens' Educational Board. We understand that we shall be supplied with a quantity of free literature by that body. We recently gave a concert and dance and cleared \$97. We are to pack boxes for the boys at the front at our next meeting. Am enclosing also \$30 for the W.G.G.A. ambulance. We have taken in four new members lately and have the promise of more. We will try and have banner for next year.—Mrs. McColl, secretary, Neidpath W.G.G.A.

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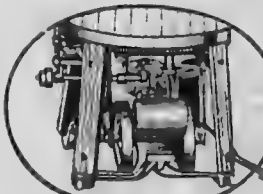
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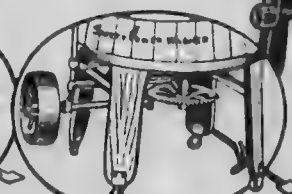
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170 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.



Peerless Perfection

Made in Canada. Quality worthy of the name and Nation. A fence of defence—never gives offence.

The Fence That's Looked Together

The attacks and onslaughts of animals can't face it. It's strong, yet springy. Manufactured from Open Hearth steel galvanized wire. When made by this process, impurities are burned out of the metal, removing one of the chief causes of rapid corrosion or rusting. If you are considering the fence question, let us estimate on your job—and advise with you as to the best way to build—we will put you in touch with our nearest agent. Send for our latest catalog. Ask about our poultry fencing and ornamental gates. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

THE DANWELL-DOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

BOYS and girls, you know that the harvest season is going to be a very busy time on the farm this year. Men are scarce and everyone on the farm will have some extra duties this year. No one is too big nor too small to help in the important work of getting the crop off. Maybe you can't go out in the field but there is some work you can do to give father more time for field work or something you can do to help mother in the house. There will be two books given as first and second prizes for the two best stories of "How I am going to help on the farm this summer." Some of our Young Canada Club readers have splendid ways of helping and we want them to tell us all about it.

The Blue Cross contributions are not so numerous this week. Boys and girls, now that it is holiday time and you are home playing with your animal pets, the dog and the horse, don't forget the suffering animals in Europe need kindness and care to properly aid our brave boys "over there." The contributions for this week are:

Olive Mattenson, Pontrilas, Sask. \$.05
Lucille, Smithery, Sunnynook, Alta. .10
Willard Gmarchant, Emmerville, Sask. .25

—Dixie Patton.

Good Fun Berry-Picking

I will be very glad when my summer holidays come. Then we will be able to go to many sports and picnics and go out picking berries, and do many other things that we cannot do when school is open. If we want our holidays in July we can go out picking berries and go to many sports and picnics and go swimming in the warm weather. We can not go to sports and picnics if it is school time except to lose some days of school. The birds make their nests in May and June and the little birds will be out of the eggs in July. I like watching them. If we want our summer holidays in the harvest time we can have a good time also. It is not so warm as in July and August. The

birds are all going south in harvest time and the flowers are all withering. I think it is not so nice for summer holidays in harvest as in July and part of August, so I think I would rather have them in July and part of August. I would like school to stop the first of July and start again the nineteenth of August so we have about one-and-a-half months for summer holidays.—Christine S. Johnson, Ebor, Man.

Likes Summer-Time the Best

I like vacation best in the summer-time. Then we can go in wading in the sloughs to catch frogs and tadpoles. Then we can go to the woods to hunt for berries. When we go to hunt for berries, we get them first, then go in wading in the water. One time we got a five-pound syrup pail full of saskatoons. Then we went in wading. I carried the pail of saskatoons with me and I stepped in a place where it was deeper than I thought it was and fell down and spilled about half of them. We got most of them again. It just washed them, that was all. One

of the boys got the old mosquito bar that mother threw away and sewed it all around a hoop and tied it at the bottom with a string good and tight so that the little fish can't get through. He catches the minnows and puts them in a pail of water until he gets home. Then he puts them in the water-trough and feeds them and watches them grow all summer. When winter comes he takes them out and throws them in the river to stay all winter. He lets the smallest ones stay in the river all summer. I like to watch them eat but I must be very quiet. I like to hunt nests and see them when the birds are learning to fly or when they are just hatched. They look so funny as they have no feathers. If you take hold of them they feel like a snake squirming. When you hold your hand over them they open their mouths so wide because they think its their mother bringing food to them.

Learning to Knit

I have been reading your page for a long time and thought I would join

your club. I hope to see this letter in print, and to get a membership pin. I am learning to knit socks for the poor soldiers. My brother and I are going to school. We have two-and-a-half miles to walk. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade, and my brother is in the first grade. I look at the Doo Dads every week. The Doo Dads are pretty little things. I will close, wishing the club every success.—Delta M. Smiley, Orion, Alta.

I'd Like to Do My Bit

I'd like to join the army
And do my little bit,
But as I'm only a youngster,
I guess that I'm not fit.
But I am fit to stay at home
And help upon the farm,
To feed the pigs and do the chores
Won't do me any harm.
And I'll work out in the field this fall
As hard as ever I can,
Then Dad can pat my head and say:
"You're doing your bit, my man."
I'll save my dimes and nickles
That I used to spend before,
And I'll send them on to Belgium
To the needy and the poor.
God help the poor, brave soldiers,
The lads so brave and true,
Who're fighting for "Our dear old flag,"
The Red, White and Blue.
—Sterling W. J. Dorcas, Theresa, Sask.

A Queer Nurse

This is my first letter to your club. I have read your interesting page for some time.

We have started a Junior Red Cross at our school. Last winter the girls knitted socks and wristlets for the soldiers. Last spring, our cat followed the chickens around. We thought she was going to kill them, so we watched her. She tried to get the chickens to follow her. If they strayed a bit she would go and bring them back. She has started to follow them this spring also. I think she is a queer nurse for the chickens.—Nellie Douglas, Lipton, Sask.

THE DOO DADS GO A-HUNTING

THE Doo Dads are out on a hunting expedition, all but Flannel Feet, the Cop, and he is fishing. It isn't very often that the Cop is caught napping, but he was so comfortable in the shade of that big mushroom that he dozed off. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, was flirting with a young Doo Doll. They were playing "Love me, love me not" with a flower when Smiles, the Clown, stirred up that big nest of ants which immediately attacked the gallant little gentleman. The twins are in trouble! That big insect was on Poly's head when Roly made a sweep at it with his net. The insect was too quick, however, and got away, and the net swept down over Roly's head. These young fellows on the knoll are trying to capture that snake. See how one is holding a mouse over the hole to tempt it to come out. It is coming out, alright, but not where they expected. Unless the Doo Dad with the fork succeeds in pinning the snake down it will swallow that little fellow up. Those two Doo Dads on the branch thought it would be fine to catch the two little birdies, but just as they were crawling out to them the mother bird got back. She is attacking the little fellow with the net and he wishes he had left her birdies alone. Old Doo Sawbones, for a wonder, thinks that there is no danger of anyone getting hurt this time, and so he has joined in the sports. He is catching the caterpillars in his net while that venturesome little fellow in the tree throws salt on their tails. Here is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, snoozing away soundly as usual. He must have been sleeping a long time for that big spider has spun a web over him. That little fellow was having a fine time splashing around in the water when that terrible-looking thing bit him on the toe. See how he is calling for help. The Doo Dads are so interested, however, that they do not notice him. When the Doo Dads come home for supper they will have a great time of it relating their adventures on their big hunting trip.



Buy It NOW!

We are sorry to inform our customers that our 1918 supply will be very limited in practically all lines. This is due to severe frosts on May 23 and 24. We will use this space during the season to inform our customers as to the supply, etc., and if our customers will look up this space before ordering, they will be able to avoid disappointment and at the same time assist us.

We are at present booked for all the Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries and Apricots we can handle and cannot supply Currants, Cherries, Plums, Prunes or Grapes.

BE SURE TO WATCH THIS SPACE

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT GROWERS

PENTICTON, B.C.

Buy Fruit by MAIL AND SAVE MONEY

Apicots, peaches, plums, cherries, etc. picked, packed and expressed direct to you by the grower—tree-ripened every piece guaranteed, sold at the grower's price—no broker, wholesaler or retailer profits. It's none too early to get full particulars now.

Send for our free booklets:

HOW TO BUY FRUIT

also "Buy their Fruits"

—write tonight

THE MAILORDER
HOUSE OF THE
OKANAGAN
VALLEY

CO-OPERATIVE
ORCHARDS CO.
SUMNERLAND, B.C.

Pull Three Plows 7 Inches Deep at Less Cost With a Hart-Parr Tractor



Twin-cylinder, water-cooled engine is mounted on one-piece cast-steel frame. Automatic lubricating system. S.K.F. and Hyatt Roller Bearings. New Dry Kerosene Shunt enables you to get more power from Kerosene.

See it at

Brandon and Regina Fairs

HART-PARR OF CANADA LTD.

Winnipeg Saskatoon Regina Calgary

Steam Plowers, ATTENTION!



Highest Grade Steam Coal Produced in Canada

Canadian Coal for Canadian Farmers. Equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless. Sparkless. Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber & Coal Co. Ltd.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS
CALGARY CANADA

Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

Get the Habit. Kill 'em Now!
Keep on killing 'em! Use

KILL-EM-QUICK

Farm Machinery

Get the Binder Ready

Most delays in the wheat field caused by the binder occur during the first few hours or the first day or two of harvest. Observation of the following suggestions will help to keep your binder busy:

Remember that grain cannot be cut with worn or broken sickle.

Order repairs before harvest time—it saves time and money.

Do not attempt to run the binder with badly worn and torn canvasses.

Do not give the machine an oil bath at the beginning of the season and expect that to be sufficient.

Oil all bearings frequently and use a little oil each time.

Protect your machine from the weather. It will work better and last longer.

Keep the tool box equipped for making emergency repairs.

Get an instruction book on your binder from the manufacturer and study it.

Test the machine in the field before the harvest crew is assembled.

Fit Machines to Tractor

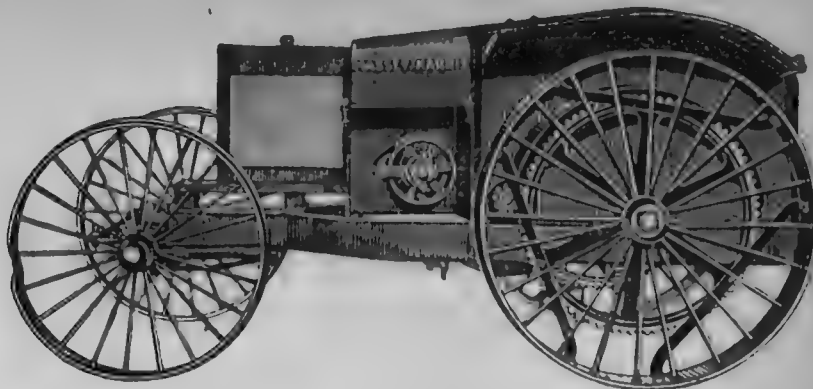
Some years ago in Chicago a banquet was held to celebrate what was considered the successful performance of the first auto buggy. At that banquet one speaker said: "The horse buggy will not do for the engine. We must develop a buggy for the motor." His words were prophetic. The car as we know it today is quite different to the horse-drawn vehicle.

History will repeat itself in the case of the tractor. It will demand new tillage implements and it will get them. Now the automobile is a better carriage than the horse ever drew, so the implements that are built for the tractor will be better than those now in use. They will be more automatic. That will be necessary, because the tractor will demand the same close attention that the car does. Take the case of the drag harrow. It is about the simplest implement we have and it is very much like it was 50 years ago, but it is far from being automatic. The teeth are constantly clogging, and it often becomes necessary to raise a section that the harrow may clear itself. Often the operator raises the sections and cleans the teeth by hand. Now this would never do with a tractor pulling a 40-foot harrow. A harrow will have to be built that will never clog but will be at its best all the time. It can be done. Just so all the implements are susceptible of improvement, but it seems they have not improved much lately because the motive power—the horse—was not susceptible of any more improvement.

One of the greatest things the tractor will do for the farmer is that it will free him from his close association, I was going to say bondage, to the horse and I believe bondage is right. It is generally supposed that the horse is a servant to the farmer but the fact that the farmer is a servant to the horse is overlooked. It is a fact, nevertheless, and the horse is an exacting master. Everyday all his life, no matter whether he works or not his wants must be attended to and his wants are neither few nor small. The care of a horse never ends while he lives. It is a never-ending strain on the farmer. The tractor will require attention only when it is being operated or repaired after the work is done. It can be laid away and not be a cause of anxiety. The tractor will develop the intellect of the farmer, while his close association to the horse has the opposite effect. That is a radical statement, but I am sure it is a true one. I do not intend to support it by argument. My object in writing is to provoke thought; believing the more it is thought about the more apparent the truth of it will become. These are a few of the things, not all by any means, that the tractor will do for the farmer. In a word I believe the advent of the tractor heralds a revolution in agriculture.—Agriculturist, Man.

New Fences for Old

An interesting situation has arisen in Ontario and the other eastern provinces with regard to fencing. The great



Massey-Harris Tractor Plowing Outfits

There is a big advantage in getting both your Plow and Tractor from the same manufacturer.

When you buy a Massey-Harris Tractor Plowing Outfit your dealings are with a firm of unquestionable standing, with over 70 years' experience in the building of high-grade farm implements and machinery.

The Massey-Harris Guarantee is back of the whole outfit, and Massey-Harris Service is always available for tractor or plow—there is no divided responsibility.

Service is an important item to consider when buying an outfit, and satisfactory service can only be furnished by the manufacturers of the implements.

If interested in tractor plowing, get our descriptive matter from your local agent, or write nearest branch.

These Implements will be Shown.
at Brandon Demonstration
July 23, 24 and 25

Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.

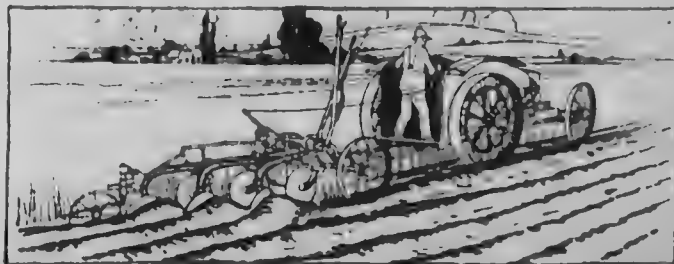
Head Offices: TORONTO

BRANCHES

MONTREAL MONCTON WINNIPEG REGINA
SASKATOON SWIFT CURRENT YORKTON
CALGARY EDMONTON

Transfer Houses at Vancouver and Kamloops

Agencies Everywhere





BLUE RIBBON TEA

As long as you delay trying

BLUE RIBBON TEA

so long do you postpone a pleasure easily acquired

12

POULTRY PRICES

Hens, 5 lbs. and up, per lb.	\$0.25
Hens, under 5 lbs., per lb.	.23
Roosters, 1 year old, in good condition, per lb.	.23
Old Roosters, per lb.	.20
Old Ducks, any size, per lb.	.23
Young Ducks, per lb.	.27
Broilers, per lb.	.30
Geese, per lb.	.18
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	.25

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable Condition and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.
Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.
TERMS: CASH, BANK MONEY ORDER ON RECEIPT OF GOODS.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUSTED AVENUE WINNIPEG

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

EGGS.—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.

Old Hens, per lb.	.22c to .24c
Ducks, per lb.	.25c
Young Roosters, per lb.	.20c to .22c
Turkeys, per lb.	.25c
Geese, per lb.	.20c

Highest Market Price Paid for Broilers.

Old Birds in Good Condition.

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

TRY FALL RYE-

Write
For
Circular

Market price high. Larger yields than wheat. Resists drought, smut and rust. No soil too poor, light or sandy. Great hay and pasture. Investigate this crop. Write for circular.

HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. Limited
WINNIPEG Farm Seed Specialists MAN.

Live Poultry

BROILERS.—Market your early-hatched Cockerels as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about a pound. Feed them bran and crushed oats in sour or buttermilk for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt remittances.

Broilers, 2 lbs. up, per lb.	.28c
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb.	.23c to .25c
Ducks, any age	Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb.	.25c
Roosters, any age	.22c
Geese, per lb.	.16c
EGGS	.38c

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.

465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment; you will prove yourself we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.	.24c
Hens, any size, per lb.	.22c
Young Ducks, per lb.	.27c
Broilers, per lb.	.30c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	.24c
Geese, per lb.	.18c
Old Roosters, per lb.	.18c
Young Roosters, good condition, lb.	.22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till Next Issue. from date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co.

97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED

Merchants' Casualty Co.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The most Liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

scarcity of fuel has sent the price of wood aviating to unheard-of levels. As a result old rail fences have become valuable. Where these are in a fairly good state of preservation, especially where elm or oak rails were used, an old rail fence is worth more than the price of a new wire one. Farmers are, therefore, being urged to sell their old wooden fences for firewood and use the money to buy woven wire. A splendid opportunity is presented for getting rid of old, unsightly and inefficient fencing and substituting modern wire without investing new capital.

What Horse Power Means

"What horse-power has your car?" a teamster once asked after agreeing to pull the automobile of a distressed tourist out of a mudhole. "Forty," was the reply. "Forty horse-power, sufferin' cats! It's stuck and I'm supposed to pull it out with these four nags," exclaimed the teamster, whose knowledge of mechanics and experience in soaking stalled automobilists were equally limited. "Now, if I had 40 horses hooked onto that machine I'd like to see the muskeg that could hold her."

Why should it require a 40-horse-power engine to propel an automobile weighing 3,500 pounds when a four-horse team could pull the machine out of a mudhole? Horse power depends upon speed. In fact, horse power is the rate of doing work. The four horses might pull the 40-horse-power automobile out of a mudhole and go off with it at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour, but the 40-horse-power motor would be expected to move the car at from 30 to 50 miles an hour when developing full-rated horse power. In other words, if it requires four horse power to move a car at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour, it requires about double the horse power to double the speed.

The horse power unit used in rating automobiles and engines is defined as the amount of power required to raise 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute. The unit used is one pound raised through one foot, or the foot-pound. One horse power, then, is 33,000 foot pounds per minute. Suppose we have a 20,000-pound rock to be raised through a distance of 200 feet in five minutes. We find that 24.2 horse power is required. That is, a 25-horse-power engine would be used on the derrick. If the gearing on the derrick was arranged so that it took 10 minutes to lift the stone, then only one-half the horse power would be needed.

Few horses are able to develop one horse power day after day and hold their own. A horse can pull about one-tenth of his weight on the tugs and keep it up. An 1,800-pound horse could exert a pull of 180 pounds or 90 pounds to each tug, and walk two and one-half miles an hour. He would then be developing just a little more than one horse power.

Repair the Binder

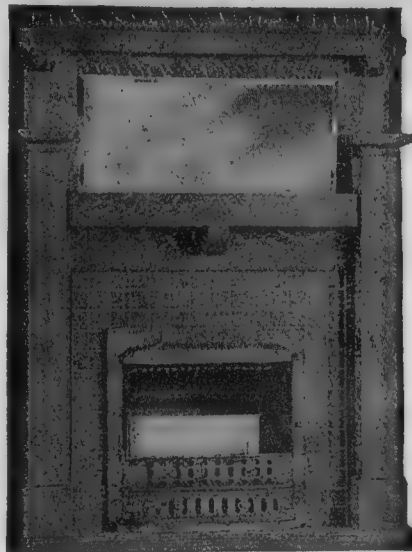
Every wheat farmer has experienced the trouble which a broken or poorly-working binder can cause in a harvest field. A small bolt or key worth not more than one cent may cause a loss of an hour or more to the whole harvest crew. A worn or broken casting may require a trip to town, or perhaps a loss of several days to replace. Rust on the knotters, or a dull twine knife may seriously delay the work of the machine during the first day or two.

In view of the necessity for saving all of the wheat possible and for conserving time and labor this year extra precaution should be taken to place the binder in running order before wheat harvest begins. Farmers should go over their machines and repair worn or broken castings, and order those parts which are not kept in stock by dealers. The binding attachment probably causes more loss of time than any other part of the machine. It is the most delicate part of the reaper, and consequently it is the easiest to get out of repair. Even where the machinery has been properly housed during the winter it will be advisable to inspect the binding attachment especially, and remove rust with emery cloth or be sharpened with a whetstone or a fine sand paper.

Special attention should also be given

Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co. Limited

199 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

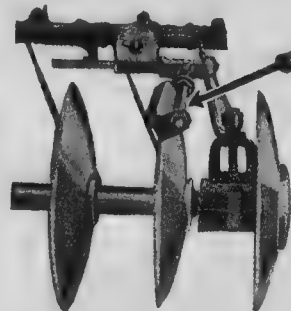


Service in
Mantels and Grates (Coal and Wood)
Tile—Marble—Monuments

WRITE FOR DESIGNS AND PRICES

Clamp this Wagner Disc Grinder

To your harrow—you will do a much better job.



You can have sharp disc blades as long as your harrow lasts with one of these grinders. It touches the outside of the cutting edge—no dirt interferes with it. Does its work quickly and without attention. Easy to shift from blade to blade. The block of keen-cutting emery will last several seasons, and can be renewed.

Costs little to buy and nothing at all for upkeep. Does not drag or overload the harrow.

GET FULL PARTICULARS

Cushman Motor Works

OF CANADA, LTD.

Builders of High-Grade
Light - Weight Engines

Dept. D, Whyte Ave. and Vine Street
WINNIPEG

Combination Threshing Outfits—Langdon
Ideal Self Feeders—Vacuum Washing
Machines—Lincoln Saws—Shinn-Flat
Lightning Conductors—Universal Hoists
—Wagner Hardware Specialties.

the cutter bar and sickle. Extra guards and sickle sections should be provided for emergency after all broken and worn ones have been replaced. Some farmers have found it advisable to have an extra sickle in addition to extra sections. A worn pitman will cause lost motion and consequently impair the operation of the sickle. Sprocket wheels, chains and gears, will require some attention as well as elevators and canvasses. There are usually broken canvasses slats which will require attention. The reel should be inspected for broken slats and loose bolts. Most delays caused by the binder usually occur during the first few hours or the first day or two of harvest, depending on the time required to place the machine in good running condition. Such delay can be practically eliminated by the fore handed farmer.

C If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Winnipeg Market Letter

FLAX has been a very active market. Dry weather has affected large areas of the best flax-producing territory and changed bearish sentiment into bullish sentiment. Shorts have found difficulty in covering and prices advanced by leaps and bounds. On Thursday, 1 N.W. flax sold as high as 454, and the range in prices for that day was over 30 cents.

ings at July price. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.32 to \$4.35, on spot and to arrive.

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat		31,099
"	Oats	72,846	283,275
"	Barley		6,591
"	Flax		731
Calgary	Wheat	333	9,718	29,249
"	Oats	4,439	92,247	603,163
"	Barley		1,142	19,277
"	Flax		35	618

With the continued dry weather throughout the southern portion of the three western provinces it has had the effect of more thin unfinished cattle coming forward than usual at this season of the year, and prices for this class are lower and the market draggy, while well finished cattle are meet-

**Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 9
to July 15, inclusive**

LIVESTOCK

Grazing Lease

A farmer's wife, hurrying from milking the cows to the kitchen, from the kitchen to the churn, from the churn to the woodshed, and back to the kitchen stove, was asked if she wanted to vote. "No, I certainly do not. If there's one little thing that the men-folks can do alone, for goodness' sake let 'em do it."

STOP! Save Your Auto and Tractor

Sold By Dealer
In Your Home
Town.

Carbon in your auto
or tractor clogs
your valves, bakes on your piston
and steals your power.

PURITAN

Guaranteed Pure
Pennsylvania

MOTOR OILS

produce less carbon than
other oils—they're pure!

PURE OIL CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Emphatically Independent

"Parliament Buildings Ottawa"

Continued from Page 9

those who know the facts simply take it to mean that the minister in question successfully mastered a brief his officials gave him—which is vastly different. In a word the plain truth is that government departments are really administered by deputy ministers, assisted by what are known as assistant deputy ministers, chief clerks, technical employees and well-trained staffs. There are cases, of course, where ministers attempt and succeed in mastering the details of the particular branch of government with which they are concerned and for which they are responsible, but these are exceptions, not the rule; in the overwhelming majority of cases the minister who puts his signature to orders or regulations had no more to do with their origin than the Governor-General who adds his signature to them later on.

As It Should Be

And this is as it should be. Any cabinet minister who would attempt to supervise or direct every detail in connection with the administration of his department, would soon find himself stuck in a morass of routine which would absolutely bar him from applying the slightest thought to matters of broad, general policy. As a matter of fact, Canadian cabinet ministers have been criticized for making that very mistake. A year or two before the war, the Borden Government, then flirting with the problem of Civil Service Reform, had Sir George Murray, a noted British Civil Servant, brought to Canada to report upon and recommend a scheme for the reorganization of the Canadian Civil Service. And one of the main criticisms which Sir George Murray made of the Canadian system, was that cabinet ministers were doing work that could be performed by clerks, that they were so concerned with departmental trivialities they had not adequate time to deal with the bigger questions of public policy. Some Ottawa departmental officers who perhaps possessed more knowledge of the work of Canadian cabinet ministers than the British expert had either time or opportunity to ascertain, were probably inclined to disagree with his observations, but at all events, his report may be taken as an interesting sidelight upon the processes of national administration, and as showing in particular, that cabinet ministers, contrary to much Canadian public opinion, are not the sole originators and architects of every act or policy of government.

Twenty sheep are required to provide sufficient wool to keep one soldier clothed. In Canada there are less than five-and-a-half sheep per soldier.

Quebec Farmers Organizing

Vincent T. Doherty, of Buckingham, Que., has for some months been active in getting the farmers of his district together so that they may follow the example of the United Farmers of the West.

Yesterday meetings were held at Buckingham in the afternoon and evening and great interest was shown in the new movement. Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, delivered an address dealing with the principles of the farmers' platform and the advantages of practical co-operation in buying and selling. Mr. Morrison, of the United Farmers of Ontario, told of the progress made during the past few years by the Ontario organization.

Mr. Manson, of Montreal, of the Central Quebec Co-operation Organization, addressed the farmers in both languages on the details of the best methods of organization. He then invited questions and answered them in both languages.

Howard Ross, Barrister of Montreal, spoke on "Fundamental Democracy," dealing particularly with the importance of electoral reform—proportional representation and direct legislation and told about the activity of some of the reform organizations of Montreal.

Adelard Lanouette, a vice-president of the Montreal local of the new Labor party and a leader in the Verdun Co-operative Store, was invited to speak, but missed his train.—Montreal Herald, July 2, 1918.

Reduced Freight Rates

J. D. McGregor stated on Saturday evening that he had attended a meeting of the railways re rates for moving livestock and feed and they had agreed on half-rate from all points in the three provinces east of Cochrane and Lundbreck, south of a line on C.P.R., running from Red Deer to Lacombe, to Kerrobert, to Wilkie, to Saskatoon, and by G.T.P., east of Saskatoon to eastern boundary, about 100 miles west of Winnipeg. Cattle and sheep will be moved to the north at half-rate, subject to minimum rate of five cents per 100 pounds on cattle and six-and-a-half cents per 100 pounds on sheep up to November 15, 1918; shipment returning, half-rate in reverse direction prior to October 1, 1919, provided returned by original owner to original point of shipment.

Hay and straw, carloads at half rates in reverse direction from movement of cattle and sheep as above described up to May 1, 1919. All rates subject to a certificate signed by the deputy minister of the province in which shipment is made.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar announced on Saturday that the Dominion department of agriculture would supplement the reduction made by the railway companies in freight rates, by the Dominion department paying an equivalent. As the railways have made a reduction of 50 per cent., presumably the Dominion department will now pay the other half of the freight rate, which will mean that livestock and feed will be transported through the provinces free on certificates of the deputy minister of agriculture for the province.

Alberta Conditions

Arrangements for finding winter feed for cattle in the districts in Alberta where the crop has been a failure are now rounding into shape.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, provincial minister of agriculture, took the matter in hand for the province of Alberta and has had men from his department out locating hay and pasture land for over a week. Their reports are now coming in and that end of the business will be in shape in a few days. In the meantime, Mr. Marshall wired the traffic managers of all the railways at Winnipeg, asking them to give special concessions in the matter of freight rates.

J. D. McGregor, food controller for Western Canada, was in Edmonton last week attending the fair, and Mr. Marshall had a conference with him and asked him on his return to Winnipeg to interview Mr. Crerar and discuss the whole situation with him and make representations for the Alberta department.

On Saturday night, Mr. McGregor wired Mr. Marshall the good news of the 50 per cent. reduction granted by the railways.

Status of Dominions

The governments of the British dominions will have a voice in determining the terms of peace, according to David Lloyd George. The British prime minister made this statement in a speech at a dinner given in honor of the Canadian editors, who are visiting England, at which Lord Beaverbrook was the host.

"This is a war in which we engaged the empire," said the premier, "when we had no time to consult the Dominions as to policy, and it is perfectly true that the policy which we adopted to protect small nations in Europe was a policy embarked upon without any consultations with the Dominions. But you approved of it. Henceforth you have the right to be consulted as to the policy beforehand, and this is the change which has been effected as a result of the war."

"The contributions which you have made to enforce these treaties have given you the undeniable right to a voice in fashioning the policy which may commit you, and for that reason an imperial war cabinet is a reality."

"Another point in which you must have a voice is in the settlement of the conditions of peace. We have discussed war aims and the conditions under which we are prepared to make peace at the war cabinet. We arrived at an agreement on the subject last year with the representatives of the Dominions, and we shall reconsider the same problems in the light of events which have occurred since that day, and we shall reconsider the whole of these problems, I have no doubt, in the course of the next few weeks."

Equal Voice in Making Terms

"Canada and Australia and New Zealand, yes, and Newfoundland—they have all contributed their share of sacrifice and they are entitled to an equal voice with the representatives of these islands—will determine the conditions under which we are prepared to make peace. Unless I am mistaken, we are pretty well in agreement upon them."

"There must be no huffer-mugger peace. It must be a real peace. We are not waging war for the sake of killing or of being killed, but for the sake of establishing a just and durable peace for the world. You cannot make peace unless it is both just and likely to endure."

"We, in this country, who have lost hundreds of thousands and have had millions maimed, and you in Canada, whose casualties have amounted to scores of thousands, and Australia, who has also played her share in these things—we are not making these sacrifices in order to establish a fraud on this earth, and anything less than a real peace will be defrauding not this generation, but the next generation; it will be defrauding humanity."

"Germany has waged three wars and each time she has added through those wars to her strength, to her power, to her guidance, to her influence, and each successive war she has waged has inevitably encouraged her on to the next. If she had had one check you would not have had this war. If this war succeeds in adding one square yard to her territory, of adding one cubit to her stature, or adding a single iota to her strength, it will simply raise their idea of militarism, for which the world is being sacrificed at the present moment. "The god of brute force must this time forever be broke and burnt in its own furnace."

U.S. Casualties

American army casualties are listed as follows: Killed in action, 13; died of wounds, 11; disease, 2; by accident and other causes, 4; wounded severely, 38; slightly, 2; missing, 2.

The summary of the United States army casualties to date is: Killed in action, including 291 at sea, 1,656; died of wounds, 599; disease, 1,338; accident and other causes, 507; wounded in action, 5,431; missing in action and taken prisoners, 519; total 10,050.

Another Offensive

A new offensive on the West front was begun by the Germans on Sunday night, between Rheims and the Argonne forest. The extent of the renewed battle is 50 miles, and the fighting

The Grain Growers' Guide

mainly involves the French and American troops. The latest reports say that the enemy is being well handled.

Over 80,000 Drafted

From an official source at Ottawa, it is learned that thus far the Military Service Act has secured 82,758 of the 100,000 men which Parliament authorized it to raise. Figures, which it is understood were supplied by District Military Headquarters, show that 74,960 men have actually been placed in combatant units, that 2,428 have been drafted into non-combatant service and that 5,270 men in categories lower than "B" have been retained in various home military duties.

The following table shows how the men have been secured:—

Voluntary enlistments, men joined in advance of call, 17,769.

Men called and enrolled, 55,259.

Defaulters (registered) enrolled, 1,799.

Defaulters (not registered) enrolled, 7,931.

Total of class 1 actually placed on duty, 82,758.

In addition to the foregoing it is held that 30,747 men are immediately available. Of these it is stated that 7,245 are waiting to report and that 23,502 are immediately available but not yet ordered to report.

Furthermore it is stated that there are 22,140 defaulters who have not yet been apprehended and 11,276 men have been granted leave of absence without pay, making a total of 33,416 additional men available.

Trade Unionist's Enlistments

The Seventh Annual Report on labor organization in Canada contains a statement indicating the extent to which the trade unionists of the Dominion have voluntarily contributed to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces since the outbreak of the war in August 1914. Enlistment of one or more has been reported by 1,333 local branch unions, the recruits numbering 26,438 and reservists 692, a total of 27,130 trade unionists in the ranks. The province of Ontario supplied 9,807 of the total of 26,438 recruits and 297 reservists out of 692, about 37 per cent. of the enlistments, the city of Toronto furnishing 4,444. There were 43 other localities in the province which had not fewer than 25 enlistments to their credit. British Columbia supplied 3,466 recruits and 155 reservists, the city of Vancouver contributing 1,681 of the former and 93 of the last named.

The other provinces rank in the following order: Alberta, 3,240 enlistments, the city of Calgary supplying 1,066; Manitoba, 2,534, Winnipeg supplying 2,132; Quebec, 2,522, Montreal supplying 1,775; Nova Scotia, 2,348, the coal fields of Cape Breton supplying 1,100; Saskatchewan, 1,084, Regina supplying 355; New Brunswick, 998, St. John supplying 787; Prince Edward Island, 66, all of which were reported from Charlottetown.

Patriotic Funds

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$7,361.36
Govenlock, Sask., G.G.A. 250.00
Ladies' Social Club of Roche
Plains, Sask. 25.00

\$7,636.36

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1,076.00
Alada Local G.G.A., Ballinora,
Sask. 110.00
The Ladies' Social Club of Roche
Plains, Sask. 25.00

\$1,211.00

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 173.44
Olive Mattenson, Pontrilas, Sask.05
Lucille Smithery, Sunnynook,
Alta.10
Willard Gmarchant, Emmar-
ville, Sask.25

\$ 173.84

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Belgian Relief Fund \$12,537.07
Armenian Relief Fund 37.25
Serbian Relief Fund 487.00
Halifax Relief Fund 217.40
Agricultural Relief of The Allies
Returned Soldiers' Fund 45.00
Halifax Blind Endowment Fund 378.80
Polish Relief Fund 292.00
Prisoners of War Fund 220.00
Manitoba Red Cross Fund 49.70
British Sailors' Relief Fund 40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund 895.00
Soldiers' Families Fund 15.00
French Red Cross Fund 563.50
French Wounded Emergency 48.00
British Red Cross Fund 104.50

\$24,911.42



JAS. D. MCGREGOR.

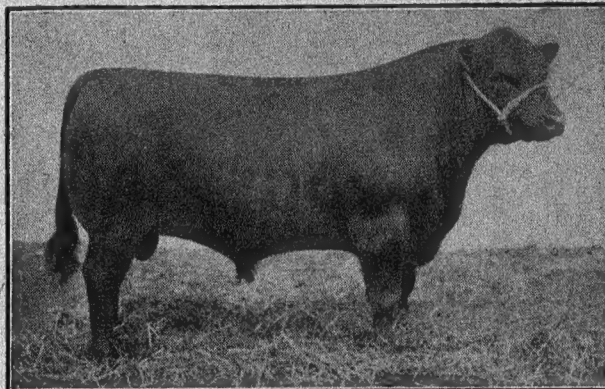
GREAT DISPERSION SALE

of the Main

Glencarnock Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

to be held at

BRANDON, MAN., ON FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918



Laird of Glencarnock
2nd

the 1250-lb. Junior
Yearling Bull in the
McGregor Sale
at Brandon, July 26

125 HEAD

The Greatest Herd of Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle on the American Continent.

In this Sale will be offered such famous females as "Queen Rosie of Cullen," Imp., Champion at the Highland and Royal Shows of Scotland and England, and Champion female at Chicago. "Majesty Queen," Champion at Chicago, and at the 1917 Western Canadian Fair. This cow will be sold with Show Bull Calf at foot. "Pride of Glencarnock III," Junion Champion of Canada, 1917.

Also the great Show Bulls, "Pathfinder of Gwenmar," an outstanding two-year-old, and "Glencarnock Laird 2nd," a junior yearling, weighing 1,250 lbs. now, and a sure winner.

The real attraction of the Sale will be the great list of tried Breeding Cows, every one of them guaranteed right. These females are a remarkable lot, and with the large number to be sold, there are sure to be many real

AUCTIONEERS:

J. W. DUBNO, Calgary, Alta.
W. H. COOPER, Iowa.
DAN HAMILTON, Dauphin, Man.
and
W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, *Proprietor*

Glencarnock Stock Farm

BRANDON, Man.

125 Head

Every animal will be
sold absolutely without
reserve.

75 Breeding Cows

the majority of them
with calves at foot

20 Yearling Heifers 10 Bulls and

THE WHOLE 1918 SHOW HERD

bargains. The Sale will afford a splendid opportunity to farmers and others who wish to start in raising Aberdeen-Angus Cattle; they will have here a chance to get the best kind of foundation stock, and at moderate prices.

The Bulls offered, are the good thick kind, which the Farmer and Rancher are looking for, and they will satisfy the most critical buyer.

Special Pullman Cars are being arranged for from points in Alberta and the United States. In order to make final arrangements for these cars, we would like to hear from breeders and others, who purpose attending our Sale and the Big Brandon Summer Fair. Special rates will be in operation over all the railways during Fair Week, July 22 to 27.

Catalogues will be ready July 1. Kindly send for one.

A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN

DON'T BUY any small thresher without knowing all about this one

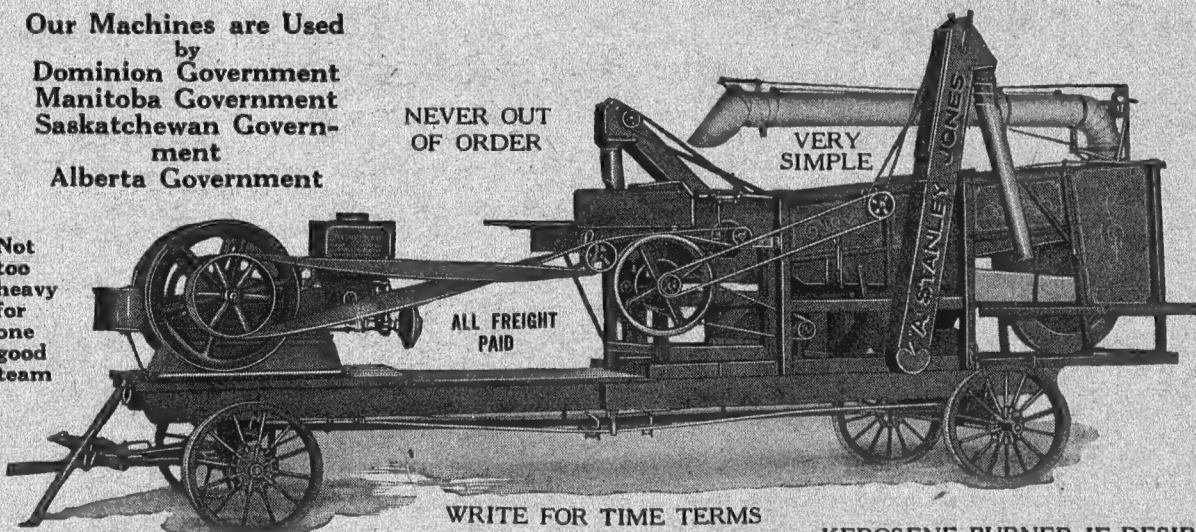
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THRESHED
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WORLD'S
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AND
GRASS

Our Machines are Used
by
Dominion Government
Manitoba Government
Saskatchewan Govern-
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Alberta Government

Not
too
heavy
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good
team

NEVER OUT
OF ORDER

ALL FREIGHT
PAID



WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

KEROSENE BURNER IF DESIRED

Sold in West for
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Repairs stocked
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Saskatchewan,
Alberta

Is a Separator
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Government
good enough?
And chosen, not
because it was
cheapest, but
BECAUSE
OF ITS WORK

It can be fitted with either straw carriers or blower. Special grate behind cylinder saves 80 per cent of grain right there. Cylinder bars of solid steel—NO WOOD. Platform included. A man and one helper can thresh with this machine quicker than they can stack. Nothing fancy or flimsy, made solid, strong and honest, with frame work of hard wood as heavy as many big rigs. DON'T TAKE A CHANCE—your grain is too valuable this year. SAVE ALL THE GRAIN with this machine.

When the crop is out will you be running around to arrange for someone to thresh you out, or will you be independent with the Right Machine waiting all ready in your yard to pull in at the Right Moment.

28-in. Separator, 9 H.P. Engine with Straw Car-
riers, Magneto, Platform with Double
Truss Rods and Freight Paid \$870

If a Blower is wanted and Straw Car-
riers are deducted it would come to..... \$1025

If you already have a Tractor buy the machine
you can use without lots of help, with Trucks,
All Belts and Fittings.
Freight Paid \$500

The Question is NOT if you CAN afford it, but CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT!!

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND GET FULL PARTICULARS, WE CAN'T TELL ALL HERE.



Keep up your Shooting--it pays!

The busier they are these strenuous days, sensible men always remember that a certain amount of relaxation is necessary in order to keep fit. And to four men out of five no sport or relaxation appeals so strongly as the "shooting game". To such men Remington UMC makes an irresistible appeal—it gets results for the man who hasn't time to experiment—it ensures good scores to the shooter of average ability.

Remington UMC

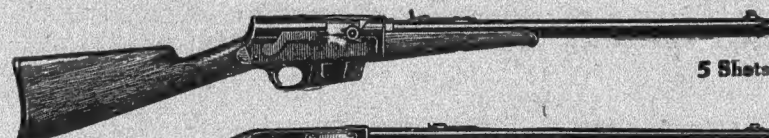
MORE than 100 years of experience and progress in the making of high grade fire arms has built up for us the largest rifle, shot gun and ammunition business in the world. Yet no "demand" is ever great enough to tempt us to cheapen our output in any way. Anything stamped "Remington UMC" is right—from the humble little .22 short—on through our 450 different metallics—from the little .22 Rifles to our splendid Repeaters and Autoloaders and Shot Guns. Every user of Remington UMC is sure of himself, his weapon—his ammunition, and of us—always. Its that sureness that begets success.



Teach your boy how to shoot—with a Remington UMC .22 and ammunition.

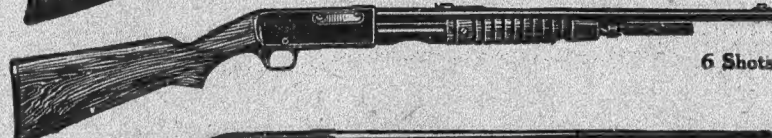


Autoloading Rifle



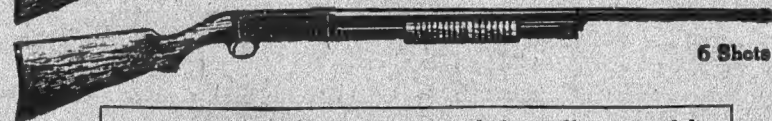
5 Shots

Repeating Rifle



6 Shots

"Pump" Shot Gun



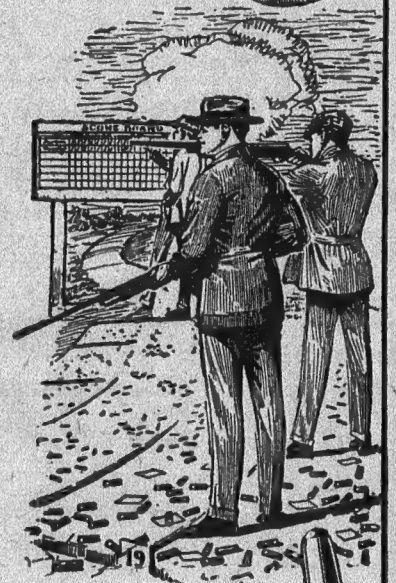
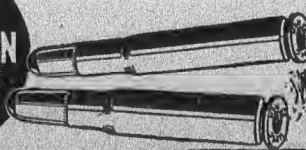
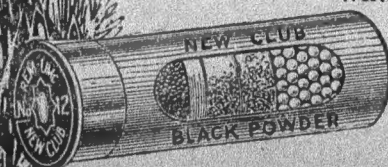
6 Shots

YOU'VE only to swing one of these slim, graceful, light yet rugged weapons to your shoulder to know you've got a master fire-arm. Three snappy little .22 rifles—Autoloading (16 shots) Repeating (15 shots) and the Single Shot, give keen, inexpensive sport too.

HAVE you seen the new Wetproof Remington UMC Shells—Arrow and Nitro Club, steel lined and smokeless. A new, patented process makes them absolutely impervious to any amount of wetting and exceptionally strong in the crimp, where most Shells are weakest. If you like black powder Shells just try the Remington UMC New Club once and you'll stick to them.

When you want real service, advice and equipment in fire-arms and ammunition look for the Remington UMC dealer. He's a good man to know.

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Trap shooting is clean, healthy sport. The Remington UMC "Pump" is the most widely used trap gun in the world.

